# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER


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BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1942—VOL. XXXV, NO. 23

** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

# Food Control Revised; U. S. Minister in Moscow; French Held Guardsman

**The World's Day—December 22, 1942**

### Washington: Food Prices to Be Standardized

**Ceiling food prices** will be standardized in each community, OPA announced in a move to simplify price regulations.

**Women as well as men** will be given college credits for work aiding the armed services, disclosed Manpower Commissioner McNutt. [Women's Page.]

**More than 150,000** college men will get temporary draft deferments, and another 150,000 already in uniform will be sent to college.

**Use of subidies** generally as a proposed device to hold down food prices is reportedly abandoned by the Administration.

**The War Labor Board** announced a delegation of authority whereby the wage adjustment board will continue as the arbiter of wage stabilization in the building construction industry and its decisions, if unanimous, will be final and effective immediately.

### In Europe: Dooman in Moscow Awaiting Standley

**Eugene H. Dooman,** new United States Minister to Russia, has arrived in Moscow. He will be chargé d'affaires until the return of Ambassador Admiral William H. Standley, when he will become counselor with the honorary rank of Minister. He was formerly Counselor to the Embassy in Tokyo.

**A violent earthquake** has been reported in Turkey. The area affected includes the towns of Tokat, Niksar and Erba, about 280 miles east of Istanbul.

**Electric current for industries** in Milan has been cut by 15 per cent, showing the effect of British air raids over Italy and the difficulty of bringing coal from Germany.

**A Spanish newsreel monopoly** has been formed in Spain. Operation of all other newsreel companies is prohibited after Jan. 1. This ruling will affect Fox Movietone News, the German UFA, and Italy's Luce.

**All church bells** in Holland have been requisitioned to be melted down for German war plants on order of Reichs Commissioner Seyss-Inquart, according to the Amsterdam daily, Algemeen Handelsblad. A German communiqué on the subject was quoted as stating that "in every municipality one small bell will be left to sound air-raid alerts."

**Germany has billed Slovakia** for more than $20,000,000 for "ridding the country of Jews." The Czech Government reports this bill includes expense for deporting some 65,000 Jews and settling them in Eastern Poland. Slovak newspapers express the hope that the amount may be met through confiscation and sale of Jewish property.

**King George and Queen Elizabeth** presented gifts to members of the staff of Buckingham Palace. Most of the presents were war savings certificates.

### New England: Guardsman Relates War Experience

**Young Massachusetts Coast Guard coxswain** relates his experiences during North African landing operations and as prisoner of French forces. [Page 2.]

**Coast Guardsmen** aid Boston Fire Department battle $200,000-to-$750,000 waterfront fire. [Page 2.]

**A new comet,** reported to be the "brightest since the Cunningham comet of several years ago," under observation by Harvard and other astronomers. [Page 5.]

### National: Execution Stay Granted Chicago Trio

**An indefinite stay of execution** was granted in Chicago to three naturalized Germans condemned to capital punishment for treasonably aiding Herbert Hans Haupt, executed Nazi saboteur. Two judges of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals approved a petition filed yesterday in behalf of Hans Haupt, Herbert's father; Walter Froehling, Herbert's uncle, and Otto Wergin, a friend of the Haupt family, and their wives, who were sentenced to 25 years in prison.

**Herbert H. Lehman,** United States Director of Relief and Rehabilitation, disclosed when saying farewell to Albany that supplies are already flowing to North Africa. Allied food and clothing, he said, can shorten the war by reviving the morale of peoples in occupied lands.

**In Kansas City,** the regional WLB office denied the application of Famous-Barr, St. Louis department store, to pay its employees $100,000 in Christmas bonuses. However, the store will distribute $85,000, as it did last year.

**Two more minesweepers** will go down the ways at the Tampa Shipbuilding Company Sunday, bringing to nine the nlmber of Navy vessels launched in 20 days. Navy officers said they believed the figure would set a national record.

**Five eastern seaboard** plants of General Motors Corporation, comprising its new Eastern Aircraft Division, have become the first unit in the automobile industry to convert completely to aircraft prodution. [First Page, Second Section.]

### Labor: Soft Coal Delay Held Not Union Fault

**John L. Lewis,** United Mine Workers' President, contended that the union was not responsible for the delay in soft coal production, when Solid Fuels Administrator Ickes appealed for a quick settlement of the dispute by adoption of a six-day week.

**Ship armor plate** production at the Cleveland plant of Republic Steel Corporation was stopped by a strike of 1,100 C. I. O. members. [Other labor news: Financial Page.]

### Americas: Axis Diplomats Seek Visas in Chile

**In Santiago, Chile,** the pro-Democratic newspaper "Defensa" reported without confirmation that Axis diplomats have asked for passport visas in order to be able to leave the country quickly if Chile breaks relations with Germany, Italy, and Japan.

### Far East: Internees Get Letters, Tokyo Says

**Allied nationals interned** in Shanghai have received "some Christmas parcels and several hundred letters," the British Radio reported, quoting a Tokyo broadcast.

**Gen. Chang Ching-hui,** Premier of Manchukuo, was reported by the Chinese high command to have fatally shot a Japanese adviser and five high-ranking officials of his puppet government and then, after poisoning members of his family, committed suicide. The high command attributed its information to a Chinese Intelligence report.

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### Strike News Deleted For Soldier-Readers

*By the Associated Press*

Jackson, Mich., Dec. 22

The Jackson Citizen Patriot carried this black-type note at the head of a front-page story on a strike at the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company plant here:

"For reasons of morale, the following news item will not appear in the edition of the Citizen Patriot which goes to more than 1,200 men in the fighting services."

### Weather Predictions

COLD | SNOW | WARMER COLDER

**Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2**

**Dimout Hours**

Dimout begins Tuesday at 5:45 p. m.; ends Wednesday at 7:00 a. m.
Dimout begins Wednesday at 5:46 p. m.; ends Thursday at 7:00 a. m.

# State Official Seeks to Speed Inflow of Oil

**Conservator Sullivan gets promise of shipment of 33,000 barrels to alleviate present emergency.**

Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, State Conservator, spent today calling personally upon oil storage plants and shipping authorities in an effort to see that fuel oil not only reached Boston but was distributed about the city to points where the need was most acute.

By a telephone call yesterday to L. T. Kittinger of the supplies and distribution committee of the petroleum industry at New York, Colonel Sullivan secured a barge shipment of 33,000 barrels, or 1,000,000 gallons, of kerosene to alleviate the most dangerous phase of the shortage. He said he hoped to be able to follow this with additional shipments as the days went on, but warned that 33,000 barrels is only a day's supply. "We are on a minute to minute basis now," he declared.

**Period 3 Unit**

Officials in the oil industry here are urging Washington to determine at once what the value of fuel oil ration coupons for Period 3 is to be, it was learned today. Householders who have been improvident of their oil allotment, or who have not yet credited the fact that there really was an oil shortage and thought rationing was "some sort of game," are now pleading with oil dealers to accept coupons from the next period which actually does not begin until January 3.

Since in most cases these would-be purchasers are entirely out of oil and in danger of having their house pipes freeze and burst, dealers would probably supply them, hoping to get some adjustment later. But the fact that no one knows at present the value of the No. 3 coupons prevents dealers from supplying oil for these coupons.

One official predicted that the government would have to compel those householders who early run through their oil ration to convert to coal for the remainder of the season.

**Executive Order**

Meanwhile, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall issued an executive order under his emergency wartime powers, providing transportation, shelter, food, clothing, medical services, and any other care necessary to those residents of the Commonwealth who cannot heat their homes. The Governor directed the State Commissioner of Public Welfare and the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety to co-operate with mayors, boards of selectmen, school committees, officers of churches and parochial schools, public and private welfare agencies of the State and the American Red Cross in working out details of this program. It is the first such executive order to be issued in this State.

Confidential records of such assistance will be kept, and the order

*Continued on Page 2, Column 3*

# Russians Smash Through Stiff Defense; Commandos Stage Raid Near Bizerte; Serb Rift Fails to Shake Allied Unity

**Allied diplomats calm also on 'Darlan affair' as Armies move ahead on all fronts.**

By Joseph C. Harsch
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

If one were to judge from current surface indications, Soviet Russian and Anglo-American political policies might be headed for a complicated and disturbing collision over the question of German-occupied countries at a time when the advance of Allied armies on every front makes harmony particularly desirable.

The immediate cause of these forecasts of trouble ahead lies in the confused Yugoslavian situation where two, some reports say three, anti-Axis groups are fighting among themselves under the allegedly rival sponsorships of Moscow and London besides fighting against the Germans and Italians.

Some observers also purport to see another serious difference arising out of the Darlan affair in Africa since Russia had previously entered into formal and friendly relations with Gen. Charles de Gaulle and the Fighting French movement.

Are such forecasts prophetic, or alarmist, or the product of deliberate and hostile provocation for the very purpose of injecting discord into the Allied ranks at a time when victory has finally become something more tangible than a mirage? Obviously only time can provide the definitive answer.

**Diplomats Not Alarmed**

However, it can be noted at this juncture that there is less concern about a political chasm developing between Moscow and Washington and London among the diplomatic representatives concerned than there is among Liberal and Left-Wing writers.

To note only the Left-Wing press in America and Britain would give the impression that two wicked capitalist countries are engaged in deliberate attempts to cheat Russia of the fruits of victory. But if one consults either the Anglo-American diplomats involved, or examines what is being said in Moscow, the scene looks far less alarming, in fact it looks almost as though relations across Hitler's domain were perhaps slowly but steadily consistently improving.

The last official public expression of Soviet Russian attitude toward Britain and America was Joseph Stalin's speech of Nov. 6 which amounted to an unqualified confession of faith in the "Anglo-Soviet-American-coalition"—of faith both in its present validity and its future workability. There were realistic recognitions of differences, but there was the basic theme that

*Continued on Page 6, Column 6*

**Repugnance to Nazi rule flames high in Yugoslavia: Page 7.**

Wide World

### Even War Has a Brighter Side

**American soldiers stationed in Britain at Thanksgiving time decided that even a World War could not stop them from observing that traditional American holiday. They also felt that their British hosts, especially the children, had been having a rather drab time so they invited as many as they could to share in the festivities. They plan a "repeat performance" on Christmas. Picture shows some of the soldiers and their young guests as they watch an entertainer at a London party.**

# Spain Still a Major Threat to Allies; German Control of Italy 'Mutual' Aid

By Peter Lyne
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, Dec. 22—While British comment is cautious on the two vital conferences in Berlin and Lisbon, there is general agreement here both are the outcome of the growing crisis facing Hitler.

The visit of Pierre Laval, Italy's Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, and the Italian Chief of Staff, Ugo Cavallero, to Hitler's headquarters is held to spell still tighter the German grip on France. Even more important is its probable connection with the complex question of defense of the Mediterranean, and especially Italy.

There is little doubt here that the outstanding issue for the Germans is whether it might not be better not to attempt a full-scale defense of Italy.

**The Iberian Situation**

Interpretation of the Spanish-Portuguese pact to keep the two countries out of war is that it can most probably be taken at its face value of an intention by the Iberian Peninsula to keep out of the war.

Nevertheless strong warnings are issued here that the Spanish regime remains a potentially dangerous factor in the war situation.

While the tendency here is not to underestimate United Nations problems, Axis anxieties are seen far more evident.

The effect of continued Russian successes, the more favorable weather facilitating the United Nations offensive in North Africa and even indications that the Axis may be preparing to evacuate Tunisia—all are felt to be having a cumulative effect of unpredictable significance for Europe as a whole.

**Axis Satellites Anxious**

Just how much events since the opening of the United Nations North African campaign may have influenced European countries is suggested by a story circulating among Central European nationals here.

It is said that following Admiral Jean Darlan's turnabout several deputed emissaries of satellite leaders have tried to get in touch with American diplomats.

The announcement in Lisbon by Gen. Francisco Jordana, Spanish Foreign Minister, of an Iberian bloc is said to have caused optimistic speculation in Lisbon—optimism which would presumably be shared by the United Nations.

For the argument is that Portugal has more to hope for than General

*Continued on Page 6, Column 6*

### Albanians Support Balkan Federation

*By the Overseas News Agency*

London, Dec. 22

The Committee of Albanian Patriots in London has indicated Albanian support for "some form of Balkan federation" in a statement following the committee's dispatch of a telegram thanking Foreign Secretary Eden for his statement in Commons promising restoration of Albanian independence.

Commenting on Mr. Eden's promise that frontier questions would be discussed at the peace conference, the Committee said this could only be interpreted as meaning that the imperfect frontiers of several European states after the last war would be rectified according to the principle of nationality which was the fundamental idea of the Atlantic Charter.

By Robert Powell
*Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON Dec. 22—Developments in North Africa and increased Allied control of the Mediterranean have compelled Germany to assume such control of Italy, particularly in military and transport spheres, that even the German press has recently had to deny that it was anything in the nature of an "occupation which the United Nations has been playing up so effectively."

Reports of masses of German troops being in Italy are greatly exaggerated. What has actually been happening appears to be that Gestapo and administration agents have been pouring in during the past few weeks, but that actually comparatively few German troops have arrived except in Sicily, these going rather to the Balkans, and Italian troops there being sent home as being too uncertain fighters and on the assumption that they will fight better at home.

As to transport Field Marshal Hermann Göring's recent Rome conference with German generals [Gen. Albert Kesselring and Marshal Erwin Rummel were also there] decided, it appears, even without a single important Italian having anything to say, that Germans must have real control of all important ports and harbors, and that they should also keep a keen eye on railway transport.

**Rail System Overburdened**

This isn't surprising in view of the necessity for Germany to be able to use the German and Italian railway systems to rush up men and materials to North African fronts, thus intensifying what is already one of Germany's hardest problems, namely, how to extract

*Continued on Page 6, Column 7*

# British Leader in Boston Sees Rise in Future Living Standard

The average man has the prospect of gaining from this war a better standard of living than he has ever known before, A. Creech Jones, a leading spokesman of the British labor movement, declared here today.

Unlike any other war, this war contains the element of social equity for the great mass of the common people, Mr. Jones pointed out.

Former National Secretary of the the largest trade union in the world, the Transport and General Workers' Union, Mr. Jones is now Parliamentary Secretary to the British Minister of Labor and National Service Ernest Bevin. He has been a Labor member of the House of Parliament since 1935.

The Beveridge report calling for enlargement for social insurance in Great Britain and recent gains made by the workers there, Mr. Jones interpreted as indications of the new trend toward the betterment of working men and women.

"Undoubtedly Britain has gone farther ahead than any other belligerent country in adjusting its economic structure to national needs, in extending its social services, and in securing a great measure of social equity for the average man," said Mr. Jones.

**Eye on Future**

"These developments in the economic and industrial fields as well as in the social services are permanent. They have been obtained, some of them in the pressure of war, but they have been planned, broadly speaking, with an eye on the future as well as on the necessities of the war. They become the very fabric of the postwar world. They will undoubtedly influence other nations.

"Although this war has involved infinite waste and called forth terrific sacrifices both from the individual and the nation, if the democracies are determined when the war is over to organize their economic resources and plan their social life they can move forward into a world of greater freedom, more ample social justice, a higher standard of living, and enjoy the guarantees of security.

"This is the first time in the history of the world that this possibility has come, because of the mood and temper of the people.

"The average man has the chance ahead for better things than ever before—if he determines to take it. This depends on his willingness to co-operate with his fellows. It is a matter of disciplined action, not self-seeking. . . . He must seek the social good.

**Economic Anarchy**

"We must get out of the economic anarchy of everybody fighting for themselves. That way lies social disintegration."

To the masses of the British people the war has a social signficance, Mr. Jones brought out. The Government is determined to expand the social services still further and to implement a social security policy.

"During the war important improvements in the social services already have been made," he continued, "but the government does not desire to press further until it has fashioned a comprehensive security program which deals with anomalies in legislation and the gaps already existing in the schemes such as health and old-age provisions.

"The Beveridge report arises from the action of the Government in calling for a social survey.

"Public opinion in Britain is determined that the precarious conditions which existed in Britain before the war shall not protrude into the postwar world."

# Trying to Funnel Dollars Into Postwar Purse

By Roscoe Drummond
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 — The Government is still profoundly concerned with the need of draining off several billions of dollars annually from consumer purchasing power as an essential means of controlling inflation.

Two methods of accomplishing this purpose, which possibly could supplement each other, were to the fore today.

The Office of Price Administration, it was learned, is preparing to make public soon a detailed plan by which consumers can purchase now, for delivery after the war, a wide range of luxury goods—luxuries by any wartime standard. They would include such things as automobiles, refrigerators, pianos, automatic furnaces and other commodities.

At the same time Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio indicated today that the resurgent Republican leadership will press the new Congress next month for early adoption of a sales tax.

**Would Aid Business**

Officials of the OPA said that the new pay-now-get-later consumer program would likely funnel off as much as $6,000,000,000 "excess" in purchasing power annually and would at the same time aid many business firms, which might otherwise fail, to survive another year of the war.

Merchandising experts describe the OPA plan as "instalment selling in reverse" and say it would work like this:

Consumers would "purchase" any of the items exactly the way they would normally, except that they would receive a certificate instead of merchandise.

Payment would be made either in cash or on the installment plan.

The dealer would get 6 per cent commission and the finance company either 1 per cent or a flat fee of seven cents per collection.

The money would be deposited with the United States Treasury which would pay manufacturers when the goods were delivered after the war.

**Similiar to Kaiser Plan**

A plan very similar to this was recently proposed by Henry J. Kaiser, the Pacific Coast shipbuilder, in an address before the War Congress of American Industry in New York.

He urged the automobile industry specifically to design and offer for sale now the postwar 1945 model automobile and to accept war bonds as down payment for delivery six months after the war ends.

As another means of reducing purchasing power for which there is not sufficient consumer goods, Senator Taft, leader of sales tax advocates in the old Congress, renewed his recommendation for a 10 per cent levy on all sales—except food—to defray part of the costs of war. He estimated that such a tax would raise $4,000,000,000 annually in new revenue.

"There is no single tax that anyone has thought of yet that will yield anything like that amount of money," he said. "We have to preserve the fiscal solvency of the Federal Government and the way to do it is to be realistic."

### U. S. Soon to Issue 'United Nations' Stamp

*By the Associated Press*

Washington, Dec. 22

A new two-cent "United Nations" stamp, to replace the present issue of two-cent "defense" stamps, will go on sale Jan. 15 throughout the country, Postmaster General Frank C. Walker announced.

# 1,000,000 Nazis face danger of trap if Soviet Army is able to close pincers.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

There has been a marked stiffening of German resistance in the Middle Don area in Southern Russia. Some retreating Nazi detachments appear to have succeeded in reaching prepared defenses and reserves are being rushed to the battle lines in considerable numbers.

However, there has been no appreciable slowing of the Russian forward drive, and advices from Moscow tell of an attack on a "large populated place," which may be Millerovo, 120 miles from Rostov.

The next day or two should determine whether the third Russian offensive of the winter is to be only a limited success or a crushing defeat for the Nazis of tremendous consequences. If the Germans are to halt the Russians, they must do it now. Otherwise they will find themselves thrown back upon Rostov with their whole southern front in danger of collapse, their communications system hopelessly scrambled, and something in the neighborhood of 1,000,000 men trapped between Stalingrad and the Donetz Basin.

A British Commando raid, in which some Americans may have participated, has been carried out in Tunisia. A fairly strong force of raiders succeeded in penetrating to within five miles of Bizerte last week after having been put ashore on the Tunisian coast under the very nose of the Axis command.

Early reports say the incursion was an unqualified success and that losses were light.

The fact that such an operation could be carried out indicates—with all due credit to the daring and resourcefulness of the Commandos—that the Axis sea and air defenses for the Tunisian bridgehead are not too formidable. More important, it indicates that the Allied naval power can penetrate the narrow sea between Tunisia and Sicily and make extremely hazardous any Axis attempt to land large-scale reinforcements there.

Meanwhile, Marshal Erwin Rommel's fleeing Afrika Korps is reported to have reached Misurata, only 100 miles east of Tripoli, and there are increasing signs that it intends to continue on into Tunisia to join German forces there. French troops appear to be seeking to cut through the Axis perimeter east of Tunis to block such a juncture.

British bombers struck at Munich last night in their second successive night raid over the Reich. Twelve bombers failed to return.

In Burma, it now appears that the Japanese will offer no resistance to Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell's advancing army until it is encamped outside Akyab. The British are reported at Alethang-Yow, only 45 miles from the Bay of Bengal port and thus far the Japanese have done nothing more than make faces at them. There has been no further news of the Japanese advance into China's Yunnan Province from Central Burma.

In New Guinea, Allied troops still are fighting to extend a wedge driven into the main Japanese defense system in the vicinity of Buna. Trapped Japanese troops in this area must be wiped out before Gen. Douglas MacArthur can prepare to attack the main Japanese bases at Lae and Salamaua.

### Russian Front:

**German Defense Begins to Stiffen**

Battlefront dispatches reaching Moscow indicated that German resistance would stiffen still further in the Middle Don region as retreating troops gained the protection of previously prepared de-

*Continued on Page 6, Column 1*

# Story of North African Invasion Told by Coast Guardsman From Bay State

## Tobin Snub Is Seen in Council Ban on Houghton-Dutton Loan

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin suffered a political defeat at the hands of an insurrectionist minority of the Boston City Council yesterday when the Council pigeonholed a $300,000 loan order for reconditioning the former Houghton-Dutton Building.

Considered by many political observers to be in effect a question of confidence, the vote was 11-7 in favor of the measure, but lacked the two thirds majority (15) necessary for passage.

Mayor Tobin had ranged the full guns of his political influence behind the bill, personally interviewing each Councilor in the Mayor's Office prior to yesterday's meeting.

Surprise at the outcome was heightened, in some quarters, by the fact that leading opponents of the measure outside City Hall included Representative-Elect Henry L. Shattuck, influential figure in Boston financial circles, but frequently a harsh critic of the Council.

**Vote May Be Reversed**

Possibility that the verdict may be reversed in seen in the fact that reconsideration, with new debate, was voted for next Monday's Council session. In the meantime, however, the Mayor's Office fears negotiations to rent the building may fall through.

The $300,000 would have been spent, Mayor Tobin had declared, only if he had assurance he would be able to rent the building thus reconditioned to a Federal Department or other suitable tenant.

The Mayor has made several trips to Washington in an effort to sell Federal agencies on the desirability of Boston as New England headquarters. At one time it appeared he would succeed—if the Council would give him the money.

The Council declared, in effect: "Rent the building first and then we'll pay for its reconditioning."

Importance of putting the structure to productive use was emphasized in a recent report of the Boston Finance Commission, which pointed out that Boston now has over $8,000,000 worth of property on its hands which is not being used and from which no tax income is being derived. Most of this property was secured—as was the $2,000,000 Houghton - Dutton Building—through foreclosure of tax title.

**Council Was "Hard Boiled"**

Clash between the Mayor and the Council minority came over the issue of when the money was to be spent, the Mayor asking a vote of confidence in his business acumen, the Council demanding to see the transaction in black and white in advance.

Mayor Tobin had gone to some lengths to secure favorable action. He recently took several Councilors over to the building itself for a personal tour of inspection. In his office interviews yesterday he is understood to have argued that the City would get its money back in rentals over a period of two years, and that an empty, unused Hougton-Dutton Building would remain a "graveyard" on the hands of the opposing Councilors.

In further action yesterday the Hub legislative body voted to urge the Mayor to pay approximately 1,000 Boston firemen $1 a day more than they now receive. Their salaries now vary from $1,600 to $2,100 a year, depending upon length of service—or $30 to $40 for an 84-hour week. Salaries of special workers and officers run slightly higher, but not above $3,000.

The Council broadened its order to include recommended pay increases for municipal employees in other departments "where inequalities exist."

Also voted were resolutions asking periodic inspection of night clubs by the Boston Licensing Board and free rides for servicemen on the Boston Elevated Railway.

AAF Bombardier School, Midland, Texas

**The 'Synthetic Trainer' at Work**

**Five bombardier students, who later received their bombardier wings, watch this table-model "synthetic trainer," designed by instructor, Lieut. Joseph J. Chopp, at right. Miniature plane slides along track at top, releasing toy bombs along wire tangents to illustrate law of falling bodies. Students left to right are: Lieuts. Jesse D. Burton, Shawnee, Okla.; Leo M. Flannagan, Chicago; Robert E. Good, Blackfoot, Idaho, Edward D. Falkenburg, Jacksonville, Fla., and Robert B. Funk, Louisville, Ky.**

## Concrete Pig Pen Sheltered American Troops

Fighting the French during the American invasion of North Africa from the shelter of a concrete pig pen and having his head shaved while held as a prisoner of war were two features of the experience of an 18-year-old Coast Guardsman whose family were recently notified that "he was missing in action," it was disclosed today by the youth upon his unannounced arrival back home.

He is James J. Berardi, Jr., a seaman, first class, whose parents live in Plymouth, Mass. He enlisted in the Coast Guard in Boston last January. His bride makes her home in Supply, North Carolina.

The young sailor was a coxswain aboard a tank lighter engaged in landing operations on the North African coast Nov. 8. In the confusion of landing, Coxswain Berardi's lighter, along with three others, took a wrong turn and landed in heavy surf 15 miles north of their objective, at the town of Fedala. Troops and equipment were landed, but the lighter, leaking badly, was unable to get off the beach.

Efforts to release the craft resulted in churning off the propellers. As the other boats had already left the beach, the sailors decided to throw their lot in with the Army troops.

Shortly after landing, the party was strafed by 13 French planes with the loss of one soldier and two wounded. Volunteers to carry the wounded were requested. "We commandeered a French wagon which was going by and two of our party started off with the wagon in which we placed the wounded," he said.

"In the early afternoon the little party, numbering about 35 men, began searching for a place to camp for the night. After a brush of several hours with French infantry and armored cars, the Americans took up a position in a cement pig pen which seemed to afford the best protection. The pen had walls a food thick and seven feet high. It sure looked good. We crowded right in with the pigs and didn't mind the company at all.

"Continually peppered by small-caliber machine guns of the French armored cars, the party held their pig pen against assault for two days until their ammunition began to run low. Finally with but six rounds left for their lone tommy gun the men began to think of surrender.

"They reasoned accurately, as it turned out, that the French would soon start to use mortars and grenades against them. One grenade tossed into the pig pen probably would have killed all hands."

Coxswain Berardi and two others of the party volunteered to walk out to the French and surrender. "That's the only time I was really frightened," the coxswain said today. "Shorty, our sharpshooter, covered us with the tommy gun as we walked out with our hands in the air. We knew that if the French fired on us, Shorty would get some of them. He had picked off three officers just before we walked out."

It was fortunate for the Americans that they gave up when they did, he said, because 30 minutes later the mortars, which the French had sent for, finally arrived.

"The prisoners were taken to Rabat, 65 miles away, where they were interviewed by French officers," he said. "They were very nice to us. We answered all their questions with the word 'maybe' or 'could be' and after a while they gave up. One of them said: 'I knew you Americans wouldn't talk but we had to ask the questions.'"

While at Rabat the group of Americans were kept in an old fort, eating and sleeping in one large room which was cold and damp, he said. From then on the party was shuttled back and forth between French headquarters and various small towns in French Morocco.

One of the trips was made in charcoal burning busses, which were forced to stop at frequent intervals while the Frenchmen got out and gathered wood for fuel. "When the French guards would go to gather wood, they would ask us to hold their rifles," said Coxswain Berardi.

At one place the Americans were confined in a dark room. "It was so dark that we couldn't tell what we were eating. We thought it was beef until someone lit a match and we found it was raw horse meat. We couldn't blame the French for food, however. It was all they had to eat themselves," he said.

The coxswain told how he had become friendly with one of the French officers who claimed he had been born in New Jersey. This officer told the Coast Guardsman that the French did not want to fight the Americans and that if the French were given weapons and food, they would fight on the Allied side.

Six days after landing in North Africa the group were released and taken by an American truck convoy to Casablanca. Their ship had already left for the United States, but the sailors came along by another vessel and finally rejoined their own ship at a United States port.

## Pre-War Married Men Are Reclassified

Massachusetts Selective Service Director Col. Ralph M. Smith today announced that men who were married before Pearl Harbor and who have no dependent children are now being reclassified to build up a reserve pool for future draft into the armed forces.

All single men and all single men with secondary dependents, and men married after the attack on Pearl Harbor, he emphasized, will be drafted first. Colonel Smith estimated that the supply of single men and men married after Dec. 7 probably would be exhausted within two months.

Reclassification of married men with dependent children has not commenced yet, the Selective Service Director said, and would not begin until orders were received from the National Director.

Just how many 18 and 19 year-olds are available for the draft Colonel Smith was unable to say, but he pointed out that voluntary enlistments had "dug deep" into that reservoir of men before orders to stop enlistments were issued.

**War Activities in New England**

**'Weatherettes' Ahead**

In the first class to train women as weather experts for the Navy's air stations, starting next month at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, are 18 recent WAVE officers, including a former mathematics teacher in Boston Girls' High School.

Previously given only to trained men, the new course will equip the Waves to be weather experts, qualified to serve at airports and air bases within the United States. When assigned to duty, they will have the responsibility of preparing weather charts for aviators, determining flight conditions, and serving as weather experts for the Navy's fliers.

**Colonels Smith**

New England's two largest Army cantonments are commanded by colonels named Smith: Col. William A. Smith is post commander at Fort Devens, and Col. Roy C. Smith is his opposite number at Camp Edwards.

**More 'Fogies' Granted**

Longevity pay, known among Army officers as "fogy" pay, has been extended so that full time spent as an enlisted man or warrant officer will now be counted in paying officers up from the ranks. One "fogy" is a five per cent increase over base pay for each three years of service. Long given to officers of the Regular Army, the extension has also been granted to officers who had served as Reserve or National Guard officers in peace time.

**Lieut. Fowler at Devens**

One of the five Negroes ever to graduate from West Point is now assigned to Fort Devens. He is First Lieut. James Daniel Fowler, one of only two such graduates now living. His duties include Executive Officer for the 366th Infantry, where he is one of two Regular Army officers in the regiment. He is also commanding officer of the regiment's recruit training center (anti-tank), assistant plans and training officer, and officer in charge of the Non-Commissioned Officer School. He was born in Atlanta, Ga., moved early to Washington, D. C., where he became a cadet officer in the public schools and Howard University, entering West Point in 1937 and graduating Magna Cum Laude in 1941.

**Skills Needed**

Another appeal has come from the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard for skilled workers needed immediately for shipbuilding. The 35 classifications start with automotive mechanic and include most civilian construction trades. Open in many cases to both men and women, pay ranges from $5.92 a day for common laborers to $11.60 a day for a brick or stone mason.

## Grove Ownership an Issue

Origin of the Cocoanut Grove Fire and determination of ownership of the night club today appeared to be the extent of the present Grand Jury investigation, as indicated by the witnesses heard secretly. Investigation of politicians and other public officials probably will be made at a later date, perhaps by the 1943 Grand Jury.

Moving faster today the jury heard four witnesses: Dora Barnes, a public stenographer who had assisted at the State County inquiry at State Police Headquarters; Herbert Schein, a bartender; Maurice Levy, a survivor whose wife was a fatality, and Deputy Fire Chief John F. McDonough.

The latter two had appeared yesterday when other witnesses included Louis Epple, Secretary of the Boston Licensing Board; Harold A. Keniston, clerk of the Licensing Board; and Samuel Rudnick, Contractor who had built part of the club. Other witnesses yesterday were those who could testify to the club's ownership.

Ownership or origin might be the "one important aspect of the fire" which was given as the only aspect under consideration by the Grand Jury, in the announcement last week by Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell and District Attorney William J. Foley, in their joint preparation of the case.

The other aspects may be reserved for the new jury convening on the first Monday in January. At State Police headquarters the State Fire Marshal's staff, which had assisted the joint State-county investigation in the past three weeks, heard Joseph Weinberg of Brookline, who had handled fire insurance for the Grove.

In another part of the Suffolk County Court House Superior Court Judge Walter L. Collins took under advisement two motions asking appointment of a receiver for the new Grove corporation. These motions were made by Counsel for the Administrator of the Estate of the late Grace E. Brown, a disaster victim, and for F. G. Plastering Co., which claims the club owes $447 for labor.

## State Official Seeks to Speed Inflow of Oil

*Continued from Page 1*

specified that any aid given "shall not be deemed or held to affect in any manner the acquistion or retention of settlement rights of such persons in any city or town of the Commonwealth."

"It is the obligation of the Commonwealth," the Governor declared, "to provide for the health, comfort, and well-being of its inhabitants" under such circumstances as have been created by the current fuel shortage.

One family spent yesterday going from one motion picture house to another, thus managing to stay comfortable most of the day. Their home was unheated.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin offered to evacuate another family to the Chardon Street home, but his offer was declined. Maurice Ferris of 9 Albemarle Street, Back Bay, preferred to take his chances of getting some coal for his furnace than to accept the hospitality of the municipal reception center. All water pipes in his house had frozen last Saturday, thus affecting three families including 12 children. It was not revealed why Mr. Ferris could not obtain the necessary coal. Councilor Perley Dyer Chase presented the case to the Mayor.

Another case, in which eight families living at 3 Cotting Street, West End, were without coal for heat or water, also came to the attention of the Mayor. He reiterated his assurance that all Boston families who were without heat would be welcomed at schools and other municipal buildings set aside for the purpose.

The Governor further asked that a voluntary holiday be observed on the Saturdays following Christmas and New Year's Day by all establishments not engaged in war production or distribution of the necessaries of life. These long heatless weekends, he estimated, would release large quantities of fuel oil for "the protection of householders and for absolutely essential users."

The Public Works Department of the State immediately acceded to the Governor's request and agreed to close the building at 100 Nashua Street all day Dec. 26. This, it was understood, will enable insurance companies, who do business with the Registry of Motor Vehicles to close down likewise. The PWD has not said yet whether it will also close its offices on January 2.

The Sanitary Division of the Boston Department of Public Health said today it had been called on to investigate more than 500 complaints of water-pipe freezings since Saturday. They attributed them to the cold weather and said they might well occur quite independently of fuel shortages.

Official announcement came from Washington last night that there is "no hope for lessening of the restrictions upon the use of gasoline and fuel oil." Director of Economic Stabilization James F. Byrnes adjourned his meeting with Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes, Deputy Administrator Ralph K. Davies, Price Administrator Leon Henderson, and Defense Transportation Administrator Joseph B. Eastman, until tomorrow. In the interval, he said, he will receive written recommendations from groups concerned in the fuel oil situation, which will be discussed tomorrow.

Mr. Byrnes expects to take prompt steps to improve rationing methods and to increase the supply, but warned that it would be impossible to ease rationing restrictions on motor and furnace fuels "in view of increased military demands and the delays in securing critical materials to expand terminal facilities and complete pipelines and barge construction."

Mr. Ickes simultaneously took action to keep petroleum supplies at a constant level on the East Coast. He issued an order limiting the amount of gasoline and fuel oil which suppliers may withdraw from East Coast refineries and terminal supply points, to the amount which can be moved to this area by existing facilities. He estimated 1,171,000 barrels would be available daily until the end of December but only 1,117,000 barrels a day during January.

Also, he added, any unforeseen military demand would revise this figure downward, in which case the order contains provisions which will channel supplies into most essential uses first, giving preference to public utilities, transportation and communications systems, including the mail, public health and safety, and "any operations necessary to the supplying" of the armed forces, the merchant marine, and lend-lease.

As winter became official today, the Weather Bureau promised only slight alleviation of the bitter cold. The telephone company reported that New Englanders talked about the cold spell to the tune of a million extra phone calls—100,000 hours. Some of the calls were necessitated by frozen pipes, stalled automobiles, and empty tanks, but many of the calls were so lengthy as to confirm officials in their belief that people had merely chatted for long periods. They made a special plea to subscribers to limit calls to shorter and less frequent periods.

## Fire on Water Front Gives Hard Test to Guard Patrol

A fire of undetermined origin broke out on Boston's water front early this morning and did damage estimated at anywhere from $200,000 to $750,000 to the pilings and machinery adjoining the wharf of the C. H. Sprague & Son Company's terminal on Reserve Channel.

No one was injured in the blaze which was discovered at about 5 a. m. by the Coast Guard's night harbor patrol. Chief Boatswain's Mate Edward Durgan promptly radioed the Coast Guard base at Lewis Wharf and the recently formed fleet of six fire boats were dispatched to the scene.

An alarm was turned in to the Boston Fire Department and a detail of 80 men, who were about to leave the base for shore patrol and bridge guarding duty were assigned to the scene of the fire. The patrol, in charge of Chief Petty Officer J. W. Smith, established a fire line at the pier and were of material assistance.

This was the first real test afforded the Coast Guard's port protection plan.

One of the two main generating plants of the Edison Company, adjoining the wharf, was endangered by the flames which spread to four 80-foot derricks and conveyor towers on the pier and then shot high in the air so that they were quickly seen from a distance despite the bright moonlight. The creosote-soaked pilings and the dust from the piles of soft coal on the pier combined to produce varied colors in the flames.

The smoke was so dense at times that firemen could not distinguish each other, although working in the same group. Several firemen were forced to leave the scenes because of the fumes.

While Chief Pope estimated the damage at about $200,000, there have been various estimates from the owners of the property which ran as high as $500,000 to $750,000.

There was a delay of about 20 minutes getting water to the fire due to frozen hydrant lines, it was also disclosed.

Most of the coal, about 100,000 tons, was saved by Coast Guardsmen and firemen who battled the flames from both shore and the adjacent water.

The damage was apparently all confined to the coal wharf, though special measures were taken to protect the Boston Edison company's L. Street plant near by.

Official of the Boston Edison company, owner of the property which is used to discharge coal brought by the Sprague Company to the Edison company under contract, were on the scene before daylight. They stated there would not be any interruption of service of the electric plant and that sufficient stocks of coal were on hand to last from 50 to 60 days in full operation.

Also considerable coal has been and is being received by rail. The officials estimate damage at around $500,000, although they admitted the figure might be reduced after coal-handling machinery had been inspected.

The coal company expected no interruption in their transportation service as a result of the fire.

It was the 175th alarm to be answered by Boston firemen within 48 hours. Frozen hydrants were reported to have delayed fighting the fire from a land side after arrival of the apparatus.

Fire officials said a detail of men would remain on the scene for two days or more to guard against a new outbreak from any possible smoldering beneath the coal.

The firemen estimated that the fire was under control by 8:30 a. m. today.

## Weather Predictions

*By U. S. Weather Bureau*

COLD | SNOW | WARMER COLDER

**Boston and Vicinity:** Snow changing to rain late tonight. Much warmer than last night with temperature near freezing tonight. Moderate winds.

**Southeastern Maine:** Light snow changing to rain. Warmer than last night.

**Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island:** Snow changing to freezing rain in the interior tonight. Much warmer than last night.

**Vermont, New Hampshire:** Snow tonight changing to freezing rain. Much warmer than last night.

**Eastport to Block Island:** No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

**High Tides at Boston**

Tuesday, 12:26 p. m.; height 8.6 feet.
Wednesday, 12:34 a. m.; height 9.7 feet.

## Events Around Greater Boston

**Wednesday**

A talk on "English Rooms" will be given by Mrs. Sayward in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Open free to the public.

**Entertainment Timetable: Page 8**
**Radio Timetable: Page 4**

## Old Man Winter Hits OPA Oil Tank

*By the Associated Press*

Hartford, Conn., Dec. 22

Old Man Winter caught up with the OPA.

The rationed oil supply at State headquarters of the Office of Price Administration ran out yesterday. It was so cold that employees had to wear topcoats, and water in a flower vase froze solidly.

Engineers today studied the possibility of converting the heating equipment from oil to coal.

## Christmas 'Wires' No Longer Accepted

Telegrams of greeting and congratulations to points within the United States will no longer be accepted by the Western Union Telegraph Company, J. H. Groves, superintendent of the utility's offices in Greater Boston, announced today.

A recent order of the Board of War Communications went into effect at midnight last night, Mr. Groves said, not only prohibiting domestic congratulatory messages, probably for the duration, but also canceling non-telegraphic services not previously discontinued.

"The order of the Board of War Communications is a war measure," Mr. Groves said, "to keep the wires clear for war messages."

## Transportation Restrictions May Stop Horse Racing

Drastic limitations on transportation may result in a suspension of horse racing in Massachusetts next year, it was announced today by Charles F. Adams, President of the Eastern Racing Association, which operates Suffolk Downs.

Mr. Adams, accompanied by Abraham B. Casson, attorney for Suffolk Downs, called on Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today to discuss the problems facing race track operators because of wartime restrictions.

Race track operators, the Racing Association official disclosed, are concerned over the difficulty of getting horses transported from tracks in other sections of the country to the Suffolk Downs plant.

They are also concerned with the problem of transporting patrons to the track.

Governor Saltonstall said that Mr. Adams had presented the problems to him but no definite plan of action has been determined.

In the years from 1935 to 1942 Massachusetts has collected $17,000,000 in tax revenues from the horse and dog tracks in the State.

Several bills have already been filed for consideration by the incoming Legislature which would increase the State's share of horse and dog track betting receipts.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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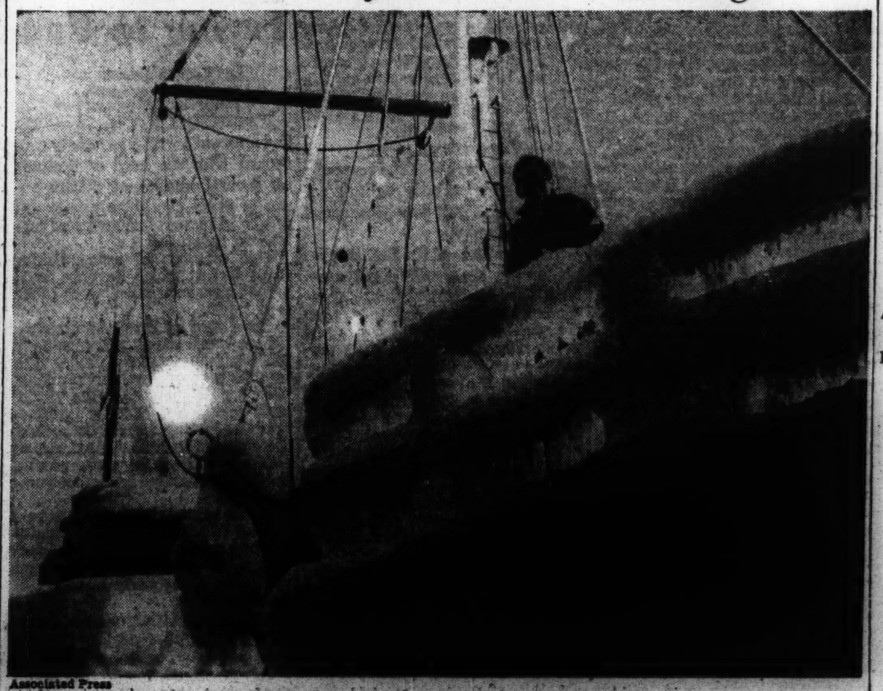

Associated Press

**What Winter Does to Fishing Vessels**

**Rails of trawler Maine enlarged several times by coating of ice. Crew member chops at the "obstruction." The Maine tied up at the Boston Fish Pier with a catch of red fish, and accumulated the heavy coat of ice as waves broke over the bow, drenching the rails with spray and spindrift.**

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# Labor Demands Place On Big War Agencies

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 — A basic labor problem has produced a behind-the-scenes controversy of considerable proportions here among New Dealers now engaged in administering the war effort.

Uncompromising demands have come from Congress of Industrial Organizations and American Federation of Labor union groups to give labor representatives direct representation on all war organizations.

The argument, picked up in trade-union journals and pushed among first-line labor leaders, is that Washington commissions are dominated by dollar-a-year businessmen who have a corporation bias. To balance this alleged one-sidedness, labor groups argue, representatives of trade unions should be named to the big war agencies.

Demand for direct labor participation is concentrated particularly on the War Production Board, the War Shipping Administration, and the Office of Defense Transportation.

**Murray Proposal**

Latest example is the recommendation of Philip Murray, C. I. O. head, as one point in his seven-point program for manpower mobilization, that direct labor participation be set up.

In like vein the Journal of the National Maritime Union declares that key WPB positions are held by men "whose experience and background are those of corporate management." Labor's views receive slight attention by these men, it is alleged.

New Deal labor advisers warn that there is danger in giving direct trade-union participation on big war agencies and seek to combat the move. It is round this clash that the behind-the-scenes controversy is centering.

Many of the Administration advisers who oppose the move are sympathetic to trade unions. They want labor's viewpoint to have weight in Government policy. But they counter the present impressive labor drive because they believe it is bad administrative practice.

The argument, as put here by an important New Deal adviser on labor, follows:

**Argument Against Plan**

"No special private interest of any sort, whether labor or a retail druggists association, should have direct representation, as such, on an administrative Government body. Where such bodies in the past have been split up, half labor, half management, they have not generally worked well. At present, labor is asking for almost complete power to dictate the kind of appointments it wants. Basic objection to the plan is that it would destroy the conception of a public official as the servant of the community at large. Once labor's demand for special representation is conceded, administration becomes a process of bargaining and negotiating between opposing groups. It would destroy that continuing mutual deference and concession necessary on public bodies for successful administration."

While this is the argument against the new labor demand, it is agreed that the subject can stand looking into. Erstwhile industrial executives admittedly hold dominant posts in many war Agencies.

These men, for the most part, are appointed unequivocally as public servants and not group representatives. They hold the equivalent position of Ernest Bevin, Labor leader in the British Cabinet. Mr. Bevin operates not as a direct representative of labor in his administrative post, but as a servant of the public. Contrasted to this theory, it is argued, United States trade unions now seek to have leaders named to boards not as public servants but as labor representatives.

As an alternative to labor's demand, it is proposed that a systematic procedure be established to allow labor, along with other interested groups, to advise and consult regularly with responsible administrators. It is along this line that the Roosevelt Administration will counter the new labor demand. In the past, labor has tried this scheme of advisory councils, and charges that it received the "run around." Now it is recommended that details of the relationship be made the matter of more formal agreement, and that in addition to separate consultative procedure, over-all joint labor-management committees should be set up, speaking with authority for all elements in any industry.

This is the proposal being urged on labor for its acceptance. Thus far the New Deal has insisted that direct labor representation would set dangerous precedents and carry explosive possibilities.

# Move to Cut N. Y. Prison Cost Made by Community Group

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Dec. 22 — Two recommendations for reducing the "shocking increase" in New York prison costs in the past two decades are urged by the Community Service Society in a report entitled "Prisons Cost Too Much," issued today by its Committee on Youth and Justice, of which Leonard V. Harrison is director. Premise of the proposed program is a rise in State spending in the prison field from $3,641,363 in 1920 to $16,062,925 in 1940, and in the prison roll from 6,962 to 18,196.

The first step proposed is that a substantial number of prisoners be made "more nearly self-supporting" by transfer from the comparative idleness of "fortress-type" prisons to farms and road camps. The Committee estimates that 4,000 could be thus selected at a saving of $2,800,000 a year.

**Prisoner Costs $854**

Second of the proposals is that a Youth Correction Authority be set up to prevent a greater number of youthful offenders from becoming "repeaters."

The study finds that each prisoner cost the State $854 in 1940, or "more than many a family in the low-income area of New York City was earning," and that prison and parole costs over the 20-year period totaled $178,500,000, including capital outlays and interest on borrowings. The Committee appraise the new $7,700,000 prison at Green Haven, Dutchess County, as "an expensive monument on the wrong road," for which New York taxpayers for many years will be paying interest and maintenance costs of about $1,200,000 annually.

In contrast to the State's 172 per cent rise in the number of prisoners and 341 per cent rise in prison costs for the 20 years, the study reports a 30 per cent population rise, or an increase in prisoners from 644 per million inhabitants in 1920 to 1,350 per million in 1940.

The Committee charges that, counter to the advice of the 1930 Legislative Commission to Investigate Prison Administration and Construction to use unwalled institutions, prison farms, and road and reforestation camps for prisoners, the State relied on "building and spending as a way out" of its prison problems.

Stressing that the State's road system opens plentiful work that would supplement, but not compete with private industry and labor, the study emphasizes the wholesome effect of such actvity as against the "disintegrating effect of idleness, or performance of superfluous maintenance tasks within oppressive prison walls."

**Economies Proposed**

The proposed Youth Correction Authority would bring economies, the report continues, "in nipping in the bud the criminal careers of adolescents."

"The State and local governments," it continues, "are now spending far too much at the disaster points of delinquency and criminal careers and far too little at the hopeful early stages."

Simultaneously, the American Prison Association announced a wartime crime-prevention program calling for expansion of community chest funds appropriated for crime prevention and morale building agencies.

## Poletti Gets Resignation Of Housing Commissioner

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 22—Gov. Charles Poletti has the resignation of Edward Weinfeld, State Commissioner of Housing, effective on Dec. 31, when the Republican regime of Thomas E. Dewey will take over. In an accompanying report, Mr. Weinfeld recorded approval of State loans totaling $105,000,000, involving 18 projects for the housing of 17,142 families in the Empire State. He was first administrator of the $300,000,000 housing fund voted by the people in 1939.

The Governor hailed Mr. Weinfeld as a "wonderful Housing Commissioner" who had made a "fine contribution to the war effort and toward the improvement of basic living conditions."

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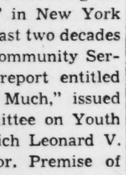
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# Yuletide Notes of Cheer Fill Bank

Wide World

**Camp Fire Girls Sing Carols**

**Camp Fire Girls, wearing their scarlet capes and hoods and carrying lighted candles, sing Christmas carols in the Bowery Savings Bank of New York and pay off the depositors in Yuletide notes of cheer.**

# Lehman Has Label for His Federal Post

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 22—Herbert H. Lehman, today had paid his "hail farewell" visit to Albany, where his 12-year tenure topped the governorship record, and he made it an occasion to re-label his new-found Federal post of Director of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation as that of "Good Neighbor."

Speaking at a large luncheon gathering of the Albany Chamber of Commerce of which he has been a member since he became Lieutenant-Governor in the Franklin D. Roosevelt State Administration of 1930, Mr. Lehman highlighted a day of rounds of which he and Mrs. Lehman have made a Christmas custom in the years of their residence here, with a picture of his Washington task, saying that American relief would be strictly in terms of shortening the war and making for a better post-war world.

**Food to North Africa**

Food already on its way to North Africa illustrated United States' intentions as each vanquished area was reclaimed by United Nations forces, he declared. Reiterating that the global task was undertaken in the knowledge that the peoples of the world wanted no return to "the old order of things," but a lasting peace based on justice and equality, Mr. Lehman said that it must be premised on the objective of learning "to live and work with other nations in fair, just and wholesome mutual interest."

"What we intend to do, and when I say 'we' I mean the program of President Roosevelt," he continued, "is to help other nations help themselves, to get them back on their feet economically and socially, to put them back on a trading basis, producing goods for themselves and the rest of the world to help them give employment under decent conditions. Aiding themselves, they will aid us.

**Not Independent**

"If we can give assurances to the peoples of conquered countries that we can extend help to them in their dire need; if they realize that the shaking off of the shackles of Nazi domination will mean that they will not be made dependent on their own resources, but will be given the necessaries of life to keep body and soul together, the more united they will be in their efforts at the proper time to aid the United Nations in their deliverance.

"No longer can we consider ourselves independent of them, of the rest of the world. If we can help create that kind of a world, we will have a peace we can pass on to our children. If not, we will have chaos."

The day's activity included the addition of the Lehman portrait—gift to the State of Mrs. Lehman and work of William V. Karusz, an Austrian artist—to the gallery of past Governors in the Executive Chamber.

## Dr. Franz Boas

NEW YORK, Dec. 22 (AP)—Dr. Franz Boas, who passed on here yesterday, was a German-born Columbia University anthropologist whose books were burned by the Nazis in 1933 because they were "un-German or Marxistic works."

A former President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Dr. Boas retired from university work in 1936 but he continued active in research on race and ethnological manuscripts.

In October, 1933, Dr. Boas wrote to United States Representative Samuel Dickstein, of New York, Chairman of the House Immigration Committee, asking a Congressional investigation of the activities of German exchange students here to determine whether they were engaged in Nazi propaganda.

Dr. Boas explored Baffin Land, largest island in the Canadian Arctic archipelago, in 1883-1884 and from 1886 to 1927 continued extensive investigations in North America, Mexico, and Puerto Rico.

Dr. Boas went to Columbia as a lecturer in Physical Anthropology in 1896 and in 1899 was named Professor of Anthropology. He also served as Curator of the Department of Anthropology in the American Museum of Natural History.

# *Indian Reservations Face Acute Manpower Shortage*

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 — So many American Indians are serving in the armed forces and in war-production plants that an acute manpower problem has developed on the reservations, John Collier, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, announced today.

From their small population of 400,000, the Indians have sent more than 11,000 men to war.

Greater numbers have left the reservations to build bombers and tanks, to keep the railroad cars moving, to work in mines, and to perform other essential war jobs.

The result, Mr. Collier said, is a shortage of manpower on the reservations, and in consequence the job of keeping the tribal stock and farm enterprises going is falling increasingly to Indian women and children. In recent months, Indian women at a number of the jurisdictions have learned to drive tractors and trucks, repair heavy automotive equipment, work in laundries and power plants, and assist in the cattle and sheep roundups.

Mr. Collier related the following incident as typical of what is occurring almost daily on the 200 Indian reservations in the country:

An old Indian woman, wrapped in a dusty blanket, walked into the Fort Hall Reservation general store in Idaho and purchased two War Stamps. She skillfully placed the stamps in a well-worn book and then started haggling with the storekeeper over the price of a hoe. When a bystander asked her what she was to do with a hoe, she replied, "My son fights, I work."

Purchases of War Bonds and Stamps made by Indian tribes through the Office of the Indian Commissioner during the past year amounted to nearly $2,000,000.

Pueblo and Navajo Indians, in lieu of cash, have given sacks of corn—their major foodstuff—mutton, silver, jewelry, and rugs to the Red Cross. An unsolicited $1,000 for Navy relief came from a wealthy Kiowa Indian woman of Cement, Okla., who signed the check with a thumbprint.

In the field of administration, the Indian Service turned all its energies toward aiding the military authorities in the successful prosecution of the war, Commissioner Collier declared in submitting the annual report of the Service for the 1942 fiscal year.

"Already transferred, or in the process of transfer, for military purposes are 1,500,000 acres of Federal Indian lands in seven states and Alaska. We are turning over to the War Department a school, hospital, and other buildings at Tomah, Wis.," he said, "and negotiations are in progress on additional Federal Indian buildings. Over 800 leases for oil and gas operators in Indian lands have been approved, as have 80 permits to develop deposits of coal, copper, lead, zinc, tungsten, vanadium, and helium-bearing gas on Indian lands."

During the past year, the Indians planted 5,100 more Victory gardens than they did the year before, making a total of 36,200 gardens—or roughly one Victory garden to every second Indian family. In addition, field crops planted by the Indians this year increased 18 per cent in acreage over last year, covering a total area 13 times the size of the District of Columbia.

Water and soil-control methods were introduced among certain dry areas of the Navajo, Hopi, and Papago Reservations in the Southwest, resulting in a 23 per cent increase in farmland available to the Indians this past year.

In co-operation with the War Relocation Authority, the Indian Service is administratively responsible for 20,000 Japanese moved by Army authorities from the West Coast military areas to the Colorado River Indian Reservation at Poston, Ariz. In addition, the Pima Indians have leased their lands near Sacaton, Ariz., to the War Relocation Authority for the settlement of 15,000 Japanese.

## *Santa Claus, Ind. Makes Its Mark*

SANTA CLAUS, Ind., Dec. 22 (AP)—Santa Claus is "snowed under" again with the annual deluge of Christmas mail.

Letters, cards and parcels numbering more than a million pieces, have arrived at the post office in this Southern Indiana hamlet with the name so closely associated with Christmas. The war has brought no rationing on letter writing to Santa Claus.

As in years past, beginning around Thanksgiving, the post office this year is getting mail from all parts of the continent and from foreign countries.

Letters bearing addresses such as "Santa Claus, Special Delivery, North Pole," Mr. S. Claus," or just plain "Dear Santy," find their way to this tiny community while thousands of others are sent here for re-mailing so the receiver may get a letter with a Santa Claus postmark.

"We don't turn anybody down," said Oscar Phillips, postmaster. "I turn the children's letters over to American Legion posts' Santa Claus committees and they're answered."

# Henderson 'Ouster' Hit By Brewster

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (AP)—Asserting that Administration leaders "crucified" Leon Henderson to appease congressional critics, Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine, predicted today they soon would be "praying for his return" as Price Administrator.

Mr. Henderson has submitted his resignation to President Roosevelt and is expected to be replaced by Senator Prentiss M. Brown (D) of Michigan, early in the new year.

As Senator Brewster spoke, Representative August H. Andresen (R) of Minnesota, issued a statement assailing what he called "discrimination and bungling in Government handling of gasoline and oil."

"One set of unfair and stringent rules in the rationing of gasoline," Mr. Andresen said, "is causing a complete breakdown in agricultural food production and essential transportation.

"Another set of rules permits unlimited use of gasoline for the bureaucratic rule makers, and for thousands of Government-owned cars, engaged in nonessential work."

Mr. Andresen declared he had received no reply to a letter which he wrote Mr. Henderson on Nov 22 inquiring about the source of gasoline which he said was used to fly Mr. and Mrs. Henderson to their New Jersey home in a private airplane on election day.

While Mr. Henderson attributed his resignation to poor health, Senator Brewster laid it to "administration ineptitude in high places," which he charged was "the greatest bottleneck in Washington today."

"Within six months," Senator Brewster told reporters, "they'll be praying to have Leon Henderson back."

A member of the Senate War Investigating Committee, Senator Brewster described Mr. Henderson as "a tub thrown to the congressional whales" and added "this will not keep them quiet very long."

He blamed congressional opposition to Mr. Henderson on the latters' failure to consult with Senators on appointment of local administrating officials in their home states and on dissatisfaction with price-fixing policies.

"I know that in Maine he appointed the most competent administrator that could be found in the State in former Democratic Congressman E. Carl Moran," Senator Brewster said. He added he heard with regret that Mr. Moran had resigned.

At the same time, Senator Brewster said most of his colleagues in the Senate would be pleased by the selection of Senator Brown, who failed of re-election last month, to succeed Mr. Henderson.

# South American-British Trade Aided by Progress at Dakar

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay — The perils of the "Straits of Dakar" have been reduced for Rio de la Plata trade with Great Britain as the result of the latest developments in North Africa and at the great French naval base on the west coast of that continent.

It was Lord Halifax, this correspondent believes, who coined the descriptive phrase "Straits of Dakar" when, more than a year ago, he emphasized the importance of the passage between the Brazilian Bulge and the African coast, through which passed the great stores of food from the east coast of South America to British soldiers and civilians.

It is no longer any secret that since the beginning of this year several very fine Rio de la Plata meat carriers have been sent to the bottom. The inference could not be resisted that United Nations shipping movements were being transmitted from South America and that Axis submarines, if not actually based on Dakar, were at least in profitable contact with the then Vichy-controlled base. The Argentine authorities were perceptibly worried by the reflection that practically all the losses occurred while the ships, laden with meat, were en route to England.

**Espionage in Argentina**

Argentine anxiety is by no means over, for recent investigations have proved Axis agents still nefariously employed in the Buenos Aires port area; but there is a lighter feeling among shippers, whose optimism is supported by a decline in war insurance charges.

The bases of the Brazilian Bulge, of course, have been at the disposal of the United Nations for some months, and Brazilian-American co-operation has already yielded good results. This organization should now be better balanced with Allied bases on the west African side of the "Straits." British sources here indicate the conviction that German undersea raiders not only fuelled at Dakar but that the French radio stations used to report the presence of Allied convoys off the coast by sending out uncoded messages. This handicap has been removed.

Argentines and Uruguayans are on the look-out for fresh development on the West African coast and follow the strengthening of the Allied anti-submarine organization with special interest. It has been suggested here that, with the development of the Anglo-American front in Africa, it should be feasible for North America, now, to supply the whole of Britain's island food requirements, while Argentine shipments can be despatched to the Allied armies in North and West Africa.

Many South American countries were enthusiastic about United Nations action in West Africa. This was especially the case in Brazil and Uruguay. The Argentine Government sent a "solidarity" telegram to Washington, but there was no immediate appreciation in Buenos Aires of the significance of the landings. The Argentines know that, so long as their food is required in England, its carriage and protection will be mainly a problem for the British and not for them. No Argentine steamship crosses the Atlantic except an occasional one to South Africa.

**Argentine Strength**

The British have, until now, carried their burden silently. More food, especially meat, might be imported from North America, but only at the cost of further rationing in that sphere. The Argentines have known the strength of their position, but lately the situation has improved for the British from the purely trading viewpoint, and also politically.

Refrigerating space has been lost through submarine action but it is also being economized through increased loading of dehydrated meat, which means that each vessel is able to carry far more than when meat was chilled. Canned meats do not require refrigeration, so these can be transported by modern tramp steamships without suffering harm. Then there is the increased safety of carriage which the United Nations have a right to expect with the elimination of the Dakar menace.

Politically, the situation has improved for the British because they can prove, through recent investigations carried out by the Argentines themselves, altthough perhaps at North American instigation, that they have lost some of their shipments through the laxity of Argentine neutrality regulations and the impunity with which Axis diplomatic and non-diplomatic spies have been able to operate on Argentine soil.

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# Price-Ration Revision Soon; No Decrease in 'Austerities'

By Mary Hornaday
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22—Overhauling and simplification of the nation's price and rationing systems were in full swing today, but officials stressed the changes would only mean less inconvenience and not fewer "austerities" for Americans.

The present store-to-store retail price control system for foods and other grocery store items is being exchanged for "dollars-and-cents" prices that will hold for all stores. The new system, according to Price Administrator Leon Henderson, will "give the consumer effective protection from rising living costs and at the same time vastly simplify the regulations to which the food retailer is now subject."

Of a more emergency character were new OPA mileage tables being prepared to take into account the reduction in value of "B" and "C" gasoline coupons from four to three gallons in 17 East Coast states and the District of Columbia.

The revised rules will guide local rationing boards in meeting a flood of applications for more gasoline from "B" and "C" card holders who find their reduced allotments insufficient to do the amount of driving they have been doing.

**Extra "Gas" Difficult**

Instructions from Washington are expected to tell local boards to go slow on allowing extra gasoline, granting it only in cases of probable hardship.

A broad study of the workings of gasoline and fuel oil rationing is in progress by James F. Byrnes, Economic Stabilization Director. After a preliminary meeting yesterday with Mr. Henderson, Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes, Deputy Petroleum Administrator Ralph K. Davies and Office of Defense Transportation Director Joseph B. Eastman, Mr. Byrnes issued a warning to the public not to expect any hope "for lessening of the restrictions upon the use of gasoline and fuel oil."

A combination of increased military demands and delays in securing critical materials to expand terminal facilities and complete pipe lines and barge construction were blamed for the present crisis at the Byrnes meeting yesterday. The group will convene again tomorrow for further discussion.

Under the new "dollars-and-cents" price ceilings, to start about Jan. 15, 1943, every housewife will know exactly in cents a pound, or can, or package, the highest price she can be asked to pay for key items in her budget.

**Present Disparity**

At the present time some stores of the same type have higher ceiling prices than others, because the OPA's price ceiling orders have allowed stores to fix ceilings at the highest price each one charged at some earlier period.

Even under the new system, prices won't be exactly the same at all stores. The independent store, offering special service, will be allowed a wider margin of profit than the chain or the supermarket and hence will be expected to sell its goods for more, but differences in ceiling prices of competing stores in the same class will be eliminated.

The present type of price freezing has resulted in the disappearance of many kinds of goods from the shelves of some retail groceries.

**Prices to be Published**

Price control enforcement is expected to be improved under the new system. Not only will it "vastly simplify" the regulations to which the grocer is now subjected, but actual ceiling prices will be officially established and published by the OPA, community by community, in key population centers throughout the country as rapidly as resources or OPA field offices permit.

With these ceiling price lists in hand, the housewife may be called upon to play a larger part in enforcement than she has hitherto played. At the present time, paid OPA agents do most of the enforcement job, when it is done at all.

The new method of control, referred to by Mr. Henderson in his recent letter of resignation to President Roosevelt as "well along," may be expected to last for the duration of the war, even though cost changes from time to time may raise or lower specific ceiling prices, the OPA said.

This simplification will be the second big major overhauling in over-all food ceiling prices since they were first instituted last May 15. In October ceilings which originally covered only about 50 per cent of food sold were extended to cover about 90 per cent, leaving untouched chiefly fresh foods of a seasonal type.

Latest food price reports published by the Department of Labor showed advances in both controlled and uncontrolled prices. Piece-meal adjustments in ceilings to provide adequate margins for keeping items on grocers' shelves, plus non-enforcement of ceilings have been responsible for the rise in the cost of controlled foods. The new pricing system is aimed at removing both these loopholes.

While only food stores will be affected by the new program, Mr. Henderson indicated that a number of steps towards simplification, especially in the field of small business, are presently under way in other retail fields.

## Communists Seek Labor Party Tie

LONDON, Dec. 22 (AP)—The Communist Party in Britain has renewed its 1939 application for affiliation with the second strongest group in Parliament, the British Labor Party.

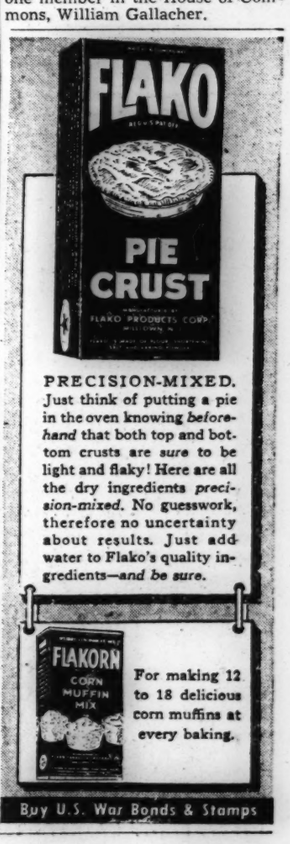
The request was made in a letter asking the Laborites to consider the application at their next annual conference in 1943.

Harry Pollitt, Communist Party Chairman, gave assurances that his followers would "loyally carry out all decisions" reached at annual Labor Party conferences and asserted that wartime experiences had shown that a united working class could play a "tremendous part" in winning the war and in reconstruction afterward.

Some observers interpreted the move as paralleling on the British scene the efforts on an international scale to obtain unity in the war and postwar planning among Russia and its allies.

The application, first made in 1921 and at intervals thereafter until 1939, followed the full reinstatement of the Party in British political life, that was signalized by removal of the ban on its newspaper, the Daily Worker.

The Labor Party supported the Communist plea for removal of the ban. The Communists now have one member in the House of Commons, William Gallacher.



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# Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

## Warm Overcoats and Snuggies Given to Uncle Sam's Waacs

By Jessie Ash Arndt
*Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

Yes, their overcoats are warm enough even in sub-zero weather, and Uncle Sam gives them "snuggies" to wear too, if they want them. (And you girls will be interested to know that the snuggies, like all of their undies, match their uniforms.)

I learned these interesting details about the Waacs at a small tea given for nine of them, and a few Bostonians, by Miss Katharine Lyford, at her home on Pinckney Street. The guests of honor were nine of the more than 100 Waacs who are now established, during their training period here, at the Boston City Club. They've been here just a week, and they love Boston (except for its zero temperatures) and its history and find it more hospitable than Iowa and better dimmed out than California.

**Well-Groomed**

They are from widely separated places and as widely different fields of activity. They are well-groomed, attractive, and forthright. They make you proud of the women in uniform just as you are proud of the men in uniform. In the beginning you are glad to know them just because they are Waacs. At the end of a visit with them you are glad to know them as individuals.

The young woman with whom I got best acquainted had conducted a dressmaking shop of her own in California. It was a profitable business and continued to be, although, after the war started, she was kept busy making things over instead of making new things, she told me. But dressmaking, even helping in the conservation of clothes, didn't seem like a real contribution in the midst of war, especially when war was brought close home to her by the fact that a friend was a prisoner in the Philippines. So she joined the Waacs.

Most of the Auxiliaries want to get to be sergeants, she said, but many of them, with an eye to their finances, would just as soon not go on and try for commissions. Now, they have their clothes and their meals provided for them. If they were commissioned lieutenants, they would be obliged to buy their uniforms and other regulation clothing and to pay for their meals. Financially, they think, it pays a little better to be a sergeant.

**Think Seriously**

And then, there's the responsibility that a commissioned officer has for the women under her. These Waacs think seriously. They know they are liable for foreign service, and if they are all like the one to whom I talked, they want to be mighty certain that they are thoroughly qualified to fulfill their assignment with credit. They'd rather do a good job in the ranks than undertake one higher up unless they're sure they could do it equally well.

They all like the WAAC, and Army life agrees with them. They've all gained a little weight, even the tall and formerly very thin ones, they told me. And incidentally, their enthusiasm for homemade sandwiches was like that of a group of men on leave.

They appreciate the fine quality of all the clothes that are issued them, and the dressmaker Waac commented on the fact that the linings of their suits were put in by hand and that all the tailoring was like that of high-priced civilian clothes. Their overcoats are far warmer than any civilian topcoat except a fur one and, although the Californians and Texans don't like the zero weather, they throw their shoulders back and face it.

This group is attached to the Air Corps and the first thing most of them did when they arrived in Boston and found they were permitted to wear the Air Corps wings on their left sleeves, was to rush out and buy them. Some even went before breakfast, they told me.

**A Sample**

And just as a sample of who the girls are that you'll be entertaining when you invite service women as well as service men into your homes during the holiday season, here is a list of where these girls were from and what they did in civilian life. The first who was asked to tell about herself had been in charge of reservations and records at the Los Angeles-Biltmore Hotel; the second, in charge of room reservations in a large Texas hospital; the next, chief telephone operator in Mt. Rainier National Park as an employee of the National Park Service; another, an art supervisor in California schools; the next, an Arkansas girl who had worked in the cotton office of the AAA and also helped her father who was sheriff of their county; the next, a beauty operator from California, whose hair was perfectly curled; then the dressmaker; then a girl who had been secretary in her father's store in a small town in California; and finally, a girl from Honolulu, who had left there for California just a month before Pearl Harbor. She, too, was a beauty shop operator.

## Bryn Mawr Head On Next Program Of Seven Colleges

Dr. Katherine Elizabeth McBride, the new President of Bryn Mawr College, has accepted the invitation of the Seven Associated Colleges to speak on Saturday, Jan. 30, at the Hotel Statler.

Before her induction in October as the fourth President of Bryn Mawr, Miss McBride served for not quite two years as Dean of Radcliffe College. A graduate of Bryn Mawr where she received both her A. B. and Ph. D. degrees, she was a member of its faculty from 1934-40. She is the author of several books on psychology.

The representatives of the Seven Associated Colleges who are in charge of the January program are: Bryn Mawr, Mrs. Alexander Grant of Dedham; Barnard, Dr. Lindh Mueller of Cambridge; Radcliffe, Mrs. Donald T. Field of Chestnut Hill; Wellesley, Mrs. Theron B. Walker of Newton; Mount Holyoke, Mrs. John A. Dunn of Wellesley; Smith, Mrs. Osborne Early of Cambridge; Vassar, Mrs. George A. Lewis of Cambridge.


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By a Staff Photographer

**Venture Club Presents 'A Christmas Carol'**

**Venture Club girls and some of the puppets which they are presenting at the Soroptimist Club this evening in their own adaptation of "A Christmas Carol" by Charles Dickens. Left to right: Miss Evelyn Metzger, recording secretary; Miss Susan Morrissey; Miss Constance Bellamacina, president; Miss Velma MacMillan.**

## *Bob Cratchit and Tiny Tim Live Again for 'Venture Girls'*

Bob Cratchit and Tiny Tim will make merry again this evening while grasping old Scrooge trembles before the apparition of Marley. Dickens' immortal characters will live again in puppet form at the hands of the Venture Club girls of Boston, who are putting on their adaptation of "A Christmas Carol" for the benefit of the Soroptimist Club and its guests.

The puppet show is a feature of the Christmas party housewarming which the Soroptomist Club of Boston is holding in its new club rooms at 230 Clarendon Street. The diminutive stage is set up in one corner of the spacious gray-walled room, which is the attractive center of the Club's first permanent headquarters in Boston. The Club moved in just a few weeks ago. The furnishings have all been lent by various members, including the heavy satin draperies that frame the large bay window. These were supplied by Mrs. Eadgyth Patch, who, as an interior decorator, supervised the decoration of the headquarters. Shell-pink glass curtains lend a soft glow to the room.

**New Junior Group**

The members of the Venture Club, newly organized junior group sponsored by the Soroptimist Club, have prepared the puppet show, even to the making of the puppets, under the direction of Mrs. Mabel Krueger, a Soroptimist whose hobby for some years has been teaching puppetry.

"The girls have done awfully well," Mrs. Krueger said, as we watched the dress rehearsal. "They have adapted their own script, typed it, and learned it, to say nothing of making the puppets, all in three weeks." None of the girls had ever met a puppet face to face before, and while some of the figures and costumes left something to be desired, they said they were going to improve them. They hope to perfect their technique sufficiently to be able to give their show at some Boston settlement houses.

**'Little Wanderers' Benefit**

The seven girls who are operating the puppets this evening are Miss Constance Bellamacina, president of the Venture Club, Miss Susan Morrissey, Miss Velma MacMillan, Miss Arlene Parkman, Miss Lily Stephenson, Miss Ruth Anderson, and Miss Evelyn Metzger. Mrs. Mary Cunniff of Milton, vice-president of the Soroptimist Club, had charge of arrangements for the party. Assisting her were Miss Phoebe Mills, Mrs. Beulah Harlow, Mrs. Eadgyth Patch, and Mrs. Yvonne Broadcorens.

Members of the Club are bringing gifts and toys which will be turned over to the Home for Little Wanderers.

## Coast Guard's New Magazine Especially for Boston Men

Launching a new publication, the Boston District of the United States Coast Guard today released first copies of The Patrol—a monthly magazine—by, of and for the enlisted men. The first issue was a 20-page printed magazine with a front cover of a blue Coast Guard hat on the head of a Santa Claus.

Under the heading "policy" the magazine says "Generally, a newspaper or magazine, is launched on the sea of ink for the specific purpose of pursuing a definite policy or a definite reason. The Patrol has no editorial policy other than accuracy; has no intention of tub-thumping or ax-grinding. Its only purpose and intent is to bring to the enlisted men of the Boston Coast Guard District as great a variety of intersting news and pictures of activities in the district as can be crammed within the covers of the magazine."

It is the first time the Boston District has ventured into the field of journalism. Editors are enlisted men. Headquarters are in the Custom House. Sidney L. Cullen, yeoman, first class, is managing editor; Eugene K. Lorick, yeoman, third class, is news editor.

In the first issue is a reproduction of a letter from Mayor Tobin of Boston to Capt. W. N. Derby, Senior Coast Guard officer of the First Naval District, extending the "heartfelt thanks of a grateful city" for the efforts of nearly 400 Coast Guard officers and men in assisting in rescue work at the recent Cocoanut Grove holocaust.

A note from an official report to headquarters discloses an incident heretofore unreported and vouched for by the editors as being "no dream." The item as published in The Patrol: "Recently one of our cutters dropped her hook in frigid Greenland waters, and in a short while launched a lifeboat in the dead of night after the 'man overboard' call came from a merchant vessel close by. A seaman was dragged into the lifeboat and brought to the cutter. After he recovered somewhat, the seaman told of a dream. He was snug in his bunk, he said, when he dreamed his ship had been torpedoed and that he was ordered to 'abandon ship.' He did but the story is no dream."

In another section The Patrol tells how Francis Re, of Roxbury, was studying vocal music at the New England Conservatory of Music before enlisting in the Coast Guard. His special interest was works of Franz Schubert. Later he was assigned to the Dennis Beach Station, patrolling the sandy dunes, where he had opportunity to practice his favorite Schubert without interference.

Later a number of sentry dogs, trained for attack and patrol for the Coast Guard at the Front Royal, Virginia, school for dog training arrived at the Dennis Beach Station. One was assigned to Coxswain Re. Bending down to snap the leash to the dog's collar, the singing Coast Guardsman turned the brass name tag to see the dog's name, when he found stamped boldly the word "Schubert."

## College Joins Plant In Training Women

HANOVER, N. H., Dec. 22 (AP)—Thayer School of Engineering of Dartmouth College and the Jones & Lamson Machine Co. of Springfield, Vt., recently began a co-operative effort to obtain trained women in war industry.

The firm began paying a sufficient wage to cover living expenses of applicants selected for engineering, science, and management war training courses at the school sponsored by the United States Office of Education.

At the conclusion of the course, students who make the grade will be employed by the machine company at the regular rate of pay in respective drawing rooms. The intensive course called for 40 hours of class work each week during the four weeks course.

***'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'***

**For Wednesday, Dec. 23**
**12 noon WMEX 1510kc.**

### *Today on Short Waves*

London—6:30 p. m.—Daily War Review. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.66 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKK, 12.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Melbourne—7:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG6, 18.23 meg., 19.6 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Current Events, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSI, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"Voice of the Enemy." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSI, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG3, 11.71 meg., 25.5 m., VLQ6, 9.68 meg., 41 m.
Guatemala—9:40 p. m.—Echoes from Hollywood. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Melbourne—10:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.
London—11:00 p. m.—Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSI, 6.11 meg., 49. 1 m.; GRC, 2.91 meg., 102 m.
Guatemala—11:30 p. m.—Popular Songs Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

## Maine Breakdown In Education Seen

AUGUSTA, Maine, Dec. 22 (AP)—A general breakdown in the educational system in Maine and elsewhere in the nation because of the expected diversion of teachers to war work and the abandonment of various school courses was predicted recently by Dr. Harry V. Gilson, State Education Commissioner.

Speaking before State and national war agency representatives Maine's new Citizen's Service Corps, Dr. Gilson saw in the offing the discontinuance of courses in agriculture, manual training, and commercial instruction.

The commissioner said students in the new high school Victory Corps program intended to fit them for immediate wartime roles on graduation, would be called upon "for constant service." As examples of the students' participation, he mentioned services as air observers and in day care of children whose mothers are employed in defense industry.

## Holiday Songs In Abundance On the Radio

**The Daily Dialer**

*By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

Songs of the Christmas season are featured on American Melody Hour, with Vivian della Chiesa, soprano, singing Victor Herbert's "Toyland" and "Silent Night." Conrad Thibault, baritone, sings "O Little Town of Bethlehem," and Evelyn MacGregor, contralto, sings "It Came Upon A Midnight Clear" and "Away In a Manger," CBS-WEEI, 7:30 p. m.

"Clipper Home," final program of "An American in England Series," describes the homecoming of an American traveler after an extended visit in England, CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m.

William L. Davis, Chairman of the National War Labor Board, speaks at a labor dinner of the Russian War Relief on "Our Allies, The Russians," CBS-WEEI, 10:30 p. m.

Robert Sherwood, Fulton Lewis, Jr., Col. Henry Breckinridge and Capt. Alfred Liandopoulos, Greek Naval Attaché will tell of the food shipments to Greece by the Greek War Relief Association, MBS, 9:15 p. m., WNAC, by recording, 10:45 p. m.

**Wednesday**

Leopold Stokowski conducts the NBC Symphony Orchestra in a special Christmas concert for children, playing Handel's "Shepherds Watching Their Flocks by Night"; Paul White's Miniatures, and a group of children's original compositions. Kenneth Gordon, young violinist, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is soloist, NBC-WBZ, 1:30 p. m.

Fernando Carbajal, President of Rotary International and vice-president of the Peruvian Telephone Company in Lima, speaks from Los Angeles on "Two Continents Together," MBS - WNAC, 4:15 p. m.

The task confronting the Social Security Board now and after the war will be discussed by two of the Board's officials, Arthur J. Altmeyer and Oscar M. Powell, CBS-WEEI, 4:15 p. m.

## NLRB Sets Jan. 12 and 13 For Maine Yards Elections

PORTLAND, Maine, Dec. 22 (AP)—The National Labor Relations Board yesterday set for Jan. 12 and 13 new consent elections to determine a single bargaining agent for the South Portland and Todd-Bath shipyards at South Portland.

## Getting Laughs Over the Air Proves No Joke to Jack Benny

By Albert D. Hughes
*Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

Jack Benny is one of the few persons to whom the last line out of Pagliacci, "The comedy is ended," would hand the biggest laugh in the United States.

For the air comedian, who with his air company is entertaining the soldiers today at Camp Edwards, Falmouth, Mass., demonstrated that a radio comedy script is a very fluid medium—that it is continually changing until the very moment that it is radiocast. If there is anything "static" in his program it is on the air and not in what comes over the air.

Boston radio editors on Sunday had an opportunity to see a typical broadcasting day for Mr. Benny when they accompanied the air jester and his party out to Fort Devens, Ayer, Mass., where his regular weekly program was radiocast. "Typical"—with one exception—this day was busier than usual.

**Thoughts Are on Laughs**

Uppermost in Mr. Benny's thoughts on Sunday, it goes without saying, is the "script." He may converse genially with you, but underneath is a preoccupation—a continual anxiety as to whether a certain comedy situation can be improved, a new bit of "business" added to increase the guffaws.

This incessant care about the script means conferences at any and all times with his two writers—Bill Morrow and Ed Beloin—to make changes in the program and sometimes involves rewriting pages of it until it suits Mr. Benny. And these changes, if extensive, also mean that a small staff of secretaries has to be on hand with notebooks, typewriters and duplicating machines to turn out new quantities of script at short notice.

This technique also means extra rehearsals with the company, with the production staff, and with the orchestra.

**Carried Cheer Everywhere**

Besides preparing his program last Sunday, Mr. Benny also found time to visit the hospital at the Fort, drop in on the annual Christmas party for the children who reside at the Fort, and arrange extra entertainment for those soldiers whose duties may have caused them to miss his air entertainment.

When the local writers met Mr. Benny he was on the last stretch of the five days that it takes to make ready his script for radiocasting. Usually on Wednesdays, he said, he sits down with his writers to begin his program for the coming Sunday.

Sometimes Mr. Benny wants to do one of his parodies on a current play or film—such as the one he did on Sunday. Or his writers may have several ideas for comedy situations. When these things are decided the writers get to work and generally by Saturday the script is ready for broadcasting—but in nothing resembling its finished state.

**First Rehearsal in New York**

On last Saturday, Mr. Benny disclosed, he had his first rehearsal—merely a session in which all the company gathered around and read the script in the Hotel Commodore in New York where he is staying in the East while on his current camp tour. Following this reading, the company packed up and took the train to Boston.

Here is what Mr. Benny did after the local radio editors met him at the Ritz Carlton Hotel here on Sunday:

Following extensive script changes made after the New York rehearsal—changes which, incidentally, kept two secretaries at Station WBZ busy virtually all night Saturday and into the early hours of Sunday—revised scripts were on hand.

**Last Moment Changes**

After arrival at the Fort in two chartered Boston & Maine busses, Mr. Benny and his company read the new program. This semi-public reading gave Mr. Benny his first reaction on how the program was going. Again, changes—some written in on the manuscripts and others involving retyping of two pages—were made.

During this reading the orchestra under Abe Lyman set up its instruments and, with the radiocasting engineers, who had set up their equipment early Sunday morning, rehearsed cues in the program where music is employed.

Then Mr. Benny and company had their first "timed" rehearsal which gave them an opportunity to make "cuts" in the program. Radio producers, we found, are hardly ever bothered by lack of material—it's what to leave out that concerns them.

**At Last the Air**

At approximately 6:30 p. m., cast and orchestra assembled in one of the six theaters inside Fort Devens for final rehearsals of musical and dramatic cues. At 7 p. m. the program was radiocast.

Mr. Benny, "Rochester," Sam Hearn, and Abe Lyman's Orchestra gave a short show for the boys after the radio program.

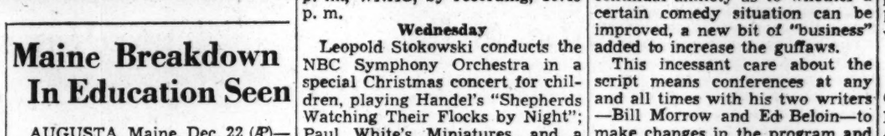
Jack then "dismissed" the boys in the theater with the explanation that hundreds more were waiting outside to hear him. For this new soldier audience Mr. Benny repeated his air program and had members of his company perform again.

On Mondays and Tuesdays Mr. Benny is usually "free." This week, however, he visited the Navy boys at Portsmouth, N. H., and is at Camp Edwards today.

Jack liked his tour in the East—having been one of the first big-time air acts to visit this area. He is thinking of visiting Bangor, Maine, in the near future provided facilities and travel time are at his disposal.

## Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)




This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

| WEEI-590kc-CBS | WHDH-850kc-BLUE | WBZ-1030kc-NBC | WNAC-1260kc-MBS | WMEX-1510kc-190m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3:00 "David Harum": sk. | The Three R's: variety.. | "Mary Marlin": sketch. | Mutual Goes Calling. | Hawaiian Music |
| 3:15 News Service | Air Express Music | "Ma Perkins": sketch.. | Origin of 'Silent Night' | Popular Music |
| 3:30 Hollywood: "Post".. | Ted Malone: Book Ends. | "Pepper Young's Family" | Shady Valley Folks | Afternoon Rhapsody |
| 3:45 The Victory Front.. | Waltz Time | "Right to Happiness": sk. | Shady Valley Folks | Afternoon Rhapsody |
| 4:00 News Service | Newscast | "Backstage Wife": sk.. | Walter Compton, news.. | Will Bradley's Orch. |
| 4:15 Richard Casey | Air Express Music | "Stella Dallas" | BBC Children's Party | Duke Ellington's Orch. |
| 4:30 Book talk | Club Matinee | "Lorenzo Jones" | "Across the Footlights" | Dinah Shore, songs |
| 4:45 News Program | Club Matinee; News | "Young Widder Brown" | Bridgeport String En. | Woody Herman's Orch. |
| 5:00 Christmas Carols | Air Express Music | "When a Girl Marries" | Sports Matinee | Glen Gray's Orch. |
| 5:15 Carols; Date; Follies | "Hop Harrigan": sketch | "Portia Faces Life" | Sports Matinee; Taxes.. | Terry O'Toole's Variety |
| 5:30 Five O'Clock Follies | Jack Armstrong: sketch | "Just Plain Bill": sk.. | "Superman": sketch | Terry O'Toole's Variety |
| 5:45 Ben Bernie: music | "Captain Midnight": sk. | "Front Page Farrell": sk. | Sports Matinee | News Service |
| 6:00 News comments | "Don Winslow": drama. | News; Sports Reporter.. | News Service | Dinner Music |
| 6:15 Edwin C. Hill, news | News; Dinner Concert.. | Jack Dalton, songs | Press Roundup: Sports.. | Sports program |
| 6:30 Fraser Hunt | Dinner Concert | Sport Digest; Music | Musical Rendezvous | Pete Herman's Orchestra |
| 6:45 "The World Today" | Bob Hardy's Orch. | Lowell Thomas | Music; "Salute" | Sports of the Day |
| 7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy" | Col. Stoopnagle; band.. | Fred Waring's Orchestra | Fulton Lewis, Jr., news. | March to Victory |
| 7:15 Harry James' Orch. | Babette; Phil Saltman.. | News of the World | John Kirby's Orchestra. | News Service |
| 7:30 American Melody | Adrien and Alice, songs | Musical Gems; vocalists. | "Confidentially Yours" | Man Your Battle Stations |
| 7:45 Hour: songs; violin | Christmas Music | Musical Gems; vocalists. | Paul Decker's Orchestra | Carol Bruce, songs |
| 8:00 Arch Oboler's | Earl Godwin, news | Ginny Simms; guests; | Pass in Review; Army | Boston School Com. Pam |
| 8:15 "Lights Out" | "Lum 'n' Abner" | Dave Rose's Orchestra. | activities | Richard Salinger, news. |
| 8:30 Al Jolson: Carol | "Archie and company"; | Horace Heidt's Orchestra | 'The Federal Ace': drama | Dramatization |
| 8:45 Bruce; music; News | comedy variety; guests. | Horace Heidt's Orchestra | 'The Federal Ace': drama | Romance in Music |
| 9:00 Burns and Allen: | Famous Jury Trials | Quiz Show with Walter | Gabriel Heatter, news.. | Variety Hour |
| 9:15 Whiteman's Orch.. | Famous Jury Trials | O'Keefe, m. c. | News Service | Variety Hour |
| 9:30 'Suspense': Mystery | Count Basie's Orch.; | Fibber McGee and Molly | Mystery drama | Variety Hour |
| 9:45 Dramatization | Orch.; Gracie Fields | Fibber McGee and Molly | Mystery drama | Variety Hour |
| 10:00 "An American in | Raymond Gram Swing. | Bob Hope Variety Show | John B. Hughes, news. | Bruins-Toronto hockey |
| 10:15 England": drama. | "This Nation at War".. | Bob Hope Variety Show | Treasury Star Parade | game |
| 10:30 William L. Davis | "This Nation at War".. | Red Skelton and Co. | Paul Schubert, news | Hockey game; News |
| 10:45 News; World War II | Dance Orchestra | Red Skelton and Co. | Greek War Relief; talks | Dick Kuhn's Orch. |
| 11:00 News; Quincy Howe | Reggie Child's Orch. | News; Songs of the Allies | News Service | Pete Herman's Orch. |
| 11:15 Rideout; Orchestra | Newscast | 'What Can I Do?': drama | Jimmy Joy's Orchestra. | Kay Kyser's Orch. |
| 11:30 Master Works of | Fishermen's Program | Music You Want | "Melody Hall": orches- | Day's End: music |
| 11:45 Music | Sportscast; News | Music You Want | tra; soloist | Day's End: News |

### *Wednesday's Programs*

| WEEI-590kc-CBS | WHDH-850kc-BLUE | WBZ-1030kc-NBC | WNAC-1260kc-MBS | WMEX-1510kc-190m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7:00 Top o' the Morning | Air Express Music | News; Musical Clock | Organ Melodies; Taxes, | |
| 7:15 News Service | Newscast | Musical Clock; News | News Service | |
| 7:30 Music; News | Religious program | Musical Clock | Songs; "Fiesta"; music | |
| 7:45 News; War Summ'ry | Religious program; News | News comment | 'Good Morning'; 'Salute' | |
| 8:00 News of the World | Western Melodies | Herb Lewis; Melodeers. | News Service | Musical Timetable |
| 8:15 Caroline Cabot | Musical Program | Military Band; News... | "George & Dixie"; News | Musical Timetable |
| 8:30 Carl Moore's Show | Music of Many Lands | Musical Toast | Ruth Moss, interviews | Musical Timetable |
| 8:45 Carl Moore; News | News; "Morning Notes" | Musical Toast | Ruth Moss, interviews | Musical Timetable |
| 9:00 Priscilla Fortescue | The Breakfast Club | Home Forum talk | News and Rhythm | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 9:15 Utica Free Academy | The Breakfast Club | "Big Sister"; sketch | "All Hail to You!" | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 9:30 A Capella Choir | The Breakfast Club | 'Morning Moods': music | Organ Recital: vocalists | Musical program |
| 9:45 Food Fair | The Breakfast Club | Gene and Glenn" | Musical Roundup | Musical program |
| 10:00 "Valiant Lady" | Morning Market Basket. | "Aunt Jenny": sketch. | Christmas Carols | Musical program |
| 10:15 American Stories | Roy Porter, news | "The O'Neills": drama. | Choir Loft; organ | "Handy Andy" |
| 10:30 Honeymoon Hill | Fishermen's Program | "Helpmate": sketch | Cheer Up Gang; vocal- | Shopping With Marie |
| 10:45 Bachelor's Children | Fishermen's Program | Serial drama | ists; orchestra | Mason |
| 11:00 The Sophisticators | Breakfast Music | "Road of Life": sketch. | New England Cupboard. | Kick-Conga |
| 11:15 "Second Husband" | Breakfast Music | "Vic and Sade": sketch. | Karl Zomar's Scrapbook | "Words and Music" |
| 11:30 "Bright Horizons" | Neighborhood Call | "Against the Storm" | "Yankee House Party" | Artie Shaw's Orchestra |
| 11:45 "Aunt Jenny" | Air Express Music | "David Harum": sketch | "Yankee House Party" | News report |
| 12:00 Kate Smith, talk | Newscast | News; Hum and Strum | Boake Carter, news | Monitor Views the News |
| 12:15 "Big Sister": drama | Mystery Money Quiz | Chet Gaylord, songs | George and Dixie, songs | The Pepper Shaker |
| 12:30 "Helen Trent" | National Farm and Home | Marjorie Mills, women's | Defense; Music | Italian Melodies |
| 12:45 "Our Gal Sunday" | Hour; speakers | program | Musical Roundup | Italian Melodies |
| 1:00 "Life Beautiful" | Washington Commentary | News; Agricultural news | News Service | "Counsell for Democracy" |
| 1:15 "Ma Perkins" | Earl Wrightson, songs.. | Shopping News | Musical Program | Italian Melodies |
| 1:30 "Vic and Sade" | Winter Serenade: music. | NBC Children's Concert, | News; Fashion talk | Religious program |
| 1:45 "The Goldbergs" | Fishermen's Broadcast. | Leopold Stokowski, con. | Cedric Foster, news | Religious program |
| 2:00 Serial drama | Talk; Boston Police Dept. | "Light of the World" | Musical Roundup | Melody Mystery Contest. |
| 2:15 Serial drama | Mystery Chef: food facts | 'Lonely Women': sketch | Christmas Program | Melody Mystery Contest. |
| 2:30 'We Love and Learn' | Air Express Music | Guiding Light: drama | "Yankee Kitchen" | "Chiffon Swing" |
| 2:45 "Pepper Young's" | Stella Unger 'Hollywood' | Betty Crocker, talk | Mutual Goes Calling | News report |
| 3:00 David Harum | Three R's: variety show | "Mary Marlin": sketch. | Mutual Goes Calling. | Hawaiian Music |
| 3:15 News Service | Air Express Music | "Ma Perkins": sketch. | Shady Valley Folks | Popular Music |
| 3:30 Hollywood: "Post" | Ted Malone: Book Ends | Pepper Young's Family | Shady Valley Folks | Funny Money Man |
| 3:45 The Victory Front | Ted Rolfe, songs | "Right to Happiness" | Shady Valley Folks | Funny Money Man |
| 4:00 News Service | News Service | "Backstage Wife" | Walter Compton, news | Cab Calloway's Orch. |
| 4:15 Soc'l Security Board | Air Express Music | "Stella Dallas": serial | Fernando Carbajal, talk | Al Donahue's Orchestra. |
| 4:30 Bonding for Liberty | Club Matinee | "Lorenzo Jones": drama | 'Two Contin'ts Together' | "The Ink Spots" |
| 4:45 News Program | Club Matinee; News | "Young Widder Brown" | Bridgeport String En. | Benny Goodman's Orch. |
| 5:00 Christmas Carols | Air Express Music | "When a Girl Marries" | Sports Matinee | Horace Heidt's Orch. |
| 5:15 Carols; Date Follies | "Hop Harrington": sk.. | "Portia Faces Life" | Sports Matinee; Taxes.. | Terry O'Toole: variety |
| 5:30 Five O'Clock Follies | "Jack Armstrong" | "Just Plain Bill": sketch | "Superman"; sketch | program |
| 5:45 Ben Bernie's Show | "Captain Midnight" | 'Front Page Farrell': sk. | Sports Matinee | News Service |
| 6:00 Comment; News | "Don Winslow"; drama. | News; Sports Reporter.. | News Service | Dinner Music |
| 6:15 'Today at Duncans' | News; Concert | Jack Dalton, songs | Press Roundup; Sports. | Bowling and Football |
| 6:30 Walt Cassell, songs | Dinner Concert | Sports Digest; Music | Musical Rendezvous | Pete Herman's Orchestra |
| 6:45 "The World Today" | Bob Hardy's Orch. | Lowell Thomas | Music; Salute | Sports of the Day |
| 7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy" | Col. Stoopnagle; band.. | Fred Waring's Orchestra | Fulton Lewis, Jr., news | March to Victory |
| 7:15 Harry James's Orch. | Babette; Phil Saltman | News of the World | John Kirby's Orchestra. | News Service |
| 7:30 'Easy Aces'; comedy | 'The Lone Ranger'; | Fred & Possy Jamboree | Concert Album | I Am Legion Ann.; music |
| 7:45 "Mr. Keen": drama | western drama | Fred & Possy Jamboree | John Barry, commentator | Your Army |
| 8:00 Nelson Eddy with | Earl Godwin, news | "Adventures of the Thin | "Cheer Up the News".. | Irish Music |
| 8:15 Armbruster's Orch. | Lum 'n' Abner | Man"; dramatic sketch | 'The Barries," songs.. | Richard Salinger, News. |
| 8:30 Drama, with Jean | "Manhattan at Mid- | Tommy Dorsey's Orch.. | "Just Five Lines": serial | Broadway Bandwagon |
| 8:45 Holt; Cecil Brown. | night"; dramatic sketch | Tommy Dorsey's Orch.. | "Just Five Lines": serial | Dramatization |
| 9:00 Bob Burns, "Ar- | Basin Street Chamber | Eddie Cantor; Dinah | Gabriel Heatter, news | Classical Album |
| 9:15 kansas Traveler" | Music Society; or.; songs | Shore; guest; orchestra | Jack Pearl; Cliff Hall; | Classical Album |
| 9:30 Lionel Barrymore; | Sammy Kaye's Orchestra | "Mr. District Attorney"; | Morton Gould's Orch.; | Classical Album |
| 9:45 "Mayor of Town" | Orch.; Gracie Fields | dramatic sketch; orch. | vocalists; guest | Classical Album |
| 10:00 Message in Music; | Raymond Gram Swing | Kay Kyser's College of | John B. Hughes, news | News reports; Defense |
| 10:15 Christmas Music | National Radio Forum | Musical Knowledge | News Service | Local Sports |
| 10:30 OWI Program | National Radio Forum | Kay Kyser's College of | Paul Schubert, news | Local Sports |
| 10:45 News; World War II | Music for Christmas | Musical Knowledge | Dick Kuhn's Orchestra | Local Sports |
| 11:00 News; Wm. Shirer, | Reggie Child's Orchestra | News; Songs of Allies | News Service | Local Sports |
| 11:15 Rideout; Orchestra | Newscast | 'What Can I Do?: drama | Richard Himber's Orch. | Local Sports |
| 11:30 Master Works of | Fishermen's Program | Music You Want | "California Melodies"; | Day's End: music |
| 11:45 Music | Sportscast; News | Music You Want | vocalist; orchestra | Day's End: News |

## Maine's Milk Higher in Spots

AUGUSTA, Maine, Dec. 22 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has authorized milk price increases at the producer level of one-half to one cent a quart in several Maine communities to alleviate local shortages, and allowed increases to be passed on at retail and wholesale.

In the southern part of the State, which is in the Boston milk shed, the price increase was allowed "to permit the area to retain a sufficient supply of milk for its own needs," while towns and cities around Portland were given increases to allow them to compete on equal terms for milk produced locally.

Explaining its action, the order stated "diversion of the local supply to the Boston pool or to the urban centers within and adjacent to the State which have higher relative milk prices than competitive conditions now warrant, can be prevented only in this way."

### *Today's FM Programs*

**W67B, Boston (46.7mc)**
3:00 p. m.—News; The Organ Loft.
3:15 p. m.—Home Forum; Mildred Carlson.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; The Trio Entertains."
4:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
5:00 p. m.—News; Catching the 5:05.
5:00 p. m.—News; Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Deep Melody.
6:45 p. m.—Charioteers.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—String Time.
8:00 p. m.—News and Sports.
8:15 p. m.—Adventures in Research.
8:30 p. m.—Swing Shift.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

**W34B, Boston (44.3), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (49.9mc)**
3:00 p. m.—Stanley Dixon, News.
3:15 p. m.—"Origin of Silent Night," drama.
3:30 p. m.—Shady Valley Folks.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, News.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—Bridgeport String Ensemble; Frank Foti, conductor.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; sports.
6:30 p. m.—Fraser Hunt, news comment.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
7:30 p. m.—John Kirby's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—Evening Moods."
8:00 p. m.—"Pass in Review."
8:30 p. m.—"Federal Ace"; drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—Mystery drama.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, News.
10:45 p. m.—Greek War Relief Association.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Jimmy Joy's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Melody Hall; Orch. selections.

# Vermont's Civilian Plane Observers Watch in Cold With Morale of Veterans

## Postal 'Subs' Lose Jobs By Staying Home

Reserve "extras' are being utilized today to fill the place of the men and boys who had been hired as "extras" for handling Christmas mails, but who failed to show up because of the cold, according to postal officials in the Boston Post Office.

Many of the 3,000 extra men and boys who were employed for the temporary period, failed to report at the various branch stations where they had been assigned, due, it is understood, to zero weather yesterday. A reserve quota of about 400 extras was called on and the places quickly filled.

Volume of the Christmas mail this year is the largest in the history of the Boston Post Office, and it includes large quantities of packages for the boys in the armed services, Postal officials say. John W. Gleavy, Acting Postmaster, said today the mail was being moved efficiently and with dispatch, and that as a whole he was "satisfied that his district would come through the emergency with flying colors."

Troops from Westover Field were called yetserday to handle mail at the Springfield Post Office, making up for a civilian help shortage which left considerable mail cars clogging transportation facilities, it was stated.

## Committee Urged To Keep an Eye On Maine Purchases

AUGUSTA, Maine, Dec. 22 (AP)—Maine's legislative research committee has recommended that a seven-member committee of the House and Senate be established to keep a scrutinizing eye on legislative purchases, and to supervise the setup of committee clerkships.

The research committee claimed the setup of committee clerkships. "have grown up as established political plums, and the Legislature should have the courage to discard the custom and substitute efficient management."

Created to study governmental functions with a view of effecting improvements, the committee sent a copy of its final report to each legislator-elect for scrutiny before the Legislature convenes in regular session January 6.

The committee also recommended legislation requiring foreign and domestic insurance companies doing business in Maine to pay a 2 per cent tax on annuity premiums; changing the procedure of providing bonds for some State officials and employees; revamping laws pertaining to Indians; revising fire-prevention laws; providing for destruction of certain old State records; providing for establishment of municipal credit reserve funds; modernizing a part of the tax laws with respect to assessing valuations of wild lands; amending the emergency municipal finance law.

## Shoe Workers Seek Pay Rise

HAVERHILL, Mass., Dec. 22 (AP)—Wage increases 25 per cent above levels of Jan. 1, 1941, will be asked of all shoe manufacturers in the United States who hold contracts with the United Shoe Workers of America, C. I. O., Frank R. McGrath of Washington, General President of the union, has announced.

After a conference with district union leaders in Haverhill, Mr. McGrath said the new wage policy was intended "to lift the shoe industry out of the sub-standard wage classification." He said the average hourly wage was 65 cents.

In Haverhill, the union recently petitioned the Haverhill Shoe Manufacturers Board of Trade for wage adjustments affecting 6,500 workers.

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CAFETERIA
Fine Foods
at Lowest Prices
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Next to Mechanics Building
*6 Other Cafeterias in Boston:*
1533 Washington 1136 Washington
704 Washington 632 Washington
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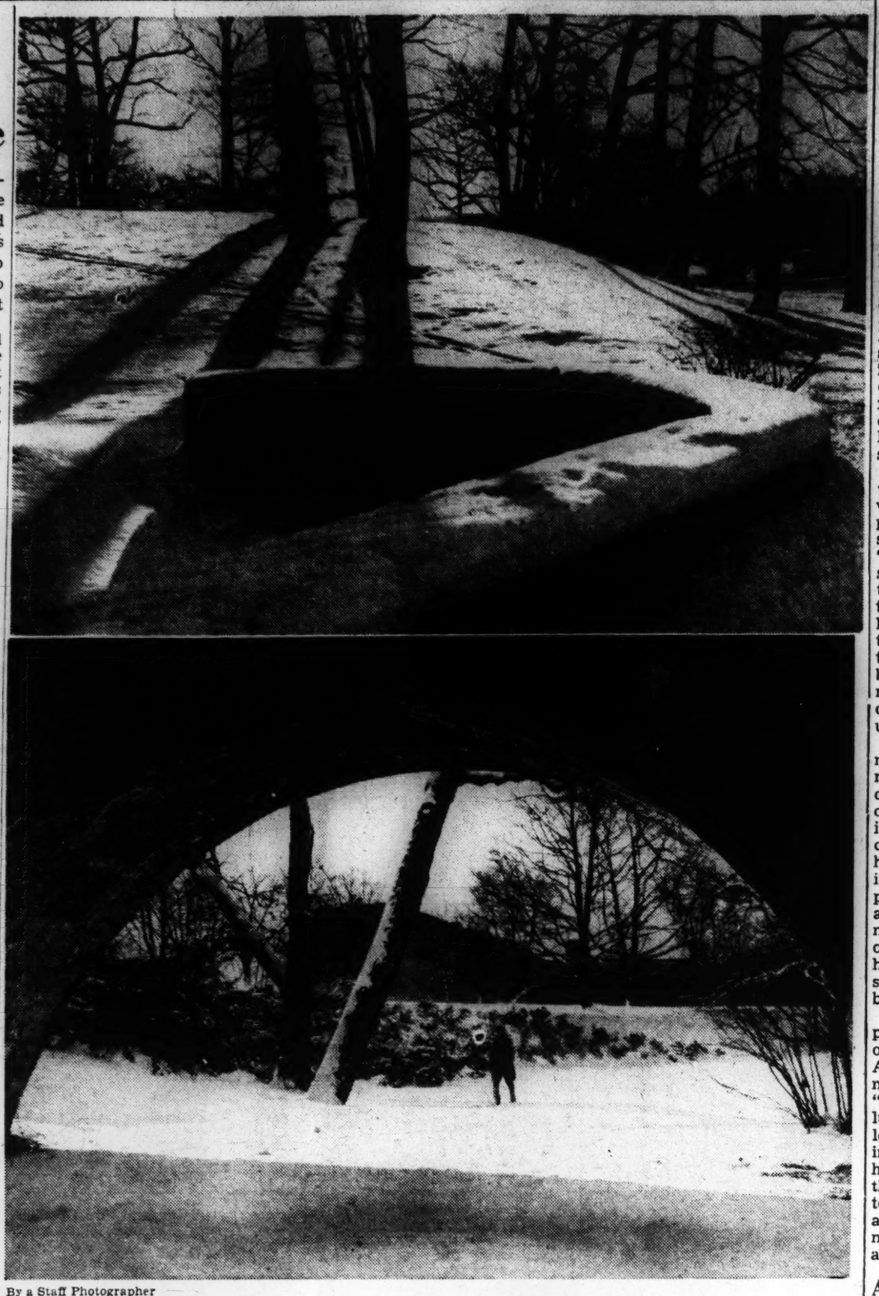
*at all*
FIRST NATIONAL
SUPER-MARKETS
Fancy Plump Northern
Turkeys
16 to 20 Lbs. 43¢ lb.
Up to 16 Lbs. 47¢ lb.



By a Staff Photographer

### Snowy Carpet in Boston's Riverway Beckons to Skiers

**The City's second fall of snow laid a smooth white carpet throughout the parkways. These pictures, taken along the Jamaica Plain Riverway, outline patterns of black and white which lure photographers and nature lovers seeking the artistic at near-by points.**

## Way Paved for Evacuating Heatless Homes

To pave the way for evacuation of heatless homes, if the fuel oil shortage develops further, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall has issued a new executive order under his war powers. Under the order persons may be housed in public buildings, clothed and fed. Text of the order follows:

1. The Commissioner of Public Welfare, hereinafter referred to as the Commissioner, and the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, hereinafter referred to as the Committee, are hereby authorized, empowered and directed to co-operate with the mayors of cities, the boards of selectmen of towns, the school committees of cities and towns, the appropriate officers of churches and parochial schools, appropriate public and private welfare agencies, within the Commonwealth, and the American Red Cross in establishing a program to provide for the transportation, shelter, whether congregate or otherwise, sustenance, and care of persons within the Commonwealth who may be in need thereof and request the same, because of their inability to secure adequate fuel for their homes or places of abode by reason of the scarcity thereof.

2. The Committee shall take such action as it deems advisable to provide facilities for the transportation and shelter of persons referred to in paragraph 1 hereof. The Committee shall co-operate with the American Red Cross and with all other agencies referred to in paragraph 1 hereof, and may use such facilities as may be made available by said agencies in carrying out the provisions of this order.

3. In executing the power and authority conferred upon it by this order, the Committee may incur obligations only to the extent that the same may be authorized or approved by the Commissioner.

4. The Commissioner is hereby further authorized and directed to provide food, clothing, medical services, equipment and such other care or aid as he may deem necessary for those persons referred to in paragraph 1 hereof who are quartered in shelters pursuant to the provisions of this order and who may be unable to provide the same for themselves.

5. The Commissioner is hereby authorized and empowered to receive and expend such funds for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this order as may be made available by the General Court, by the Governor and Council, by the Government of the United States or any agency thereof. In making expenditures for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this order the Commissioner shall comply with the laws, rules, and regulations applicable to the expenditure of state funds.

6. The Commissioner is further authorized and empowered, in carrying out this order, to act through such agents as he may designate, and to prescribe such rules and regulations therefor as he may deem proper and desirable.

7. The State Comptroller is hereby authorized to certify for payment liabilities incurred by the Committee which have been approved by the Commissioner, and liabilities incurred by the Commissioner pursuant to this order, provided that full and properly approved vouchers therefor have been filed with the State Comptroller, and provided that the Commissioner certified that they are proper charges. The State Treasurer is hereby authorized and empowered to pay liabilities so certified by the State Comptroller upon the order of the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council.

8. The Commissioner is hereby further authorized and empowered to procure advances of money from the State Treasurer, and said State Treasurer is hereby authorized and empowered to make such advances pursuant to, and in accordance with, General Laws (Ter. Ld.) chapter 29, sections 23, 24, and 25, for the purpose of carrying out this order.

9. The Commissioner is hereby further authorized and empowered to execute or to ratify in the name of the Commonwealth contracts entered into for the purpose of carrying out this order.

10. The Commissioner shall keep records of all persons receiving assistance under the provisions of this order. Said records shall specify the names and addresses of such persons, the dates on which assistance was provided and the type of assistance provided. Such records shall not be deemed to be public records, but shall be confidential. The information contained therein may be disclosed by the Commissioner in his discretion and subject to such conditions as he may prescribe, for such purposes as in his opinion may be necessary and proper in connection with the administration of this order.

11. The receipt by any person of assistance or relief furnished pursuant to this order, including in such term temporary removal from his place of residence, shall not be deemed or held to affect in any manner the acquisition or retention of settlement rights of such person in any city or town of the Commonwealth.

## Long Opposes Piling Taxes On Transient Worker

Tax Commissioner Henry F. Long advised Massachusetts assessors yesterday not to "pile up a lot of poll taxes and tangible personal property taxes" on men stationed at the various governmental agencies in the State.

Mr. Long warned that taxes imposed on men temporarily stationed here might subsequently have to be abated.

"Not only is it bad for the financial situation of the municipality," the Tax Commissioner said, "but also it would not be indicative of what Massachusetts wants to do, namely, be fully co-operative in the war effort."

Mr. Long said that men stationed here with war industries and with military and naval units on Jan. 1 "might be listed for poll tax payments and for tangible personal property assessments." Government officials, however, he said, will ask assessors not to tax these men for poll taxes and other personal assessments, but warned that motor vehicle excise taxes are not to be considered in that group. "That tax cannot be waived because that is something men in service voluntarily assume," he said.

The Tax Commissioner also instructed assessors that poll taxes should not be levied if the men indicate a domicile elsewhere.

## Gas Consuption 23.6 P. C. Less

In the first 10 months of this year gasoline consumption in Massachusetts fell off 23.6 per cent below the corresponding period last year, the State Department of Public Works announced.

Bay State motorists used 443,210,000 gallons up to Oct. 31 as compared with 579,910,000 to the corresponding date last year, the report stated.

At the same time the State War Transportation Committee urged group riding in an effort to conserve further and pointed out that for every gallon of gasoline saved a replacement can be made by an equal amount of fuel oil.

## Yankee Ways Bring Funds For Shelters

**The Week in Vermont**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MONTPELIER, Vt., Dec. 22—Bitterly cold weather of the past week has failed to daunt the more than 250 members of Vermont's airplane ground observer corps, according to M. E. Ashton, State Director of the aircraft warning service. With temperatures ranging from 15 to 35 below zero, the corps has continued its watches from wind-swept hills and from other vantage points where the local posts have perched their shanties.

Whether gale or blizzard the watchers, operating in pairs, have worked their shifts without complaint, Director Ashton says, and sustained their claim to being the "first line of home defense." In some spots there are still only temporary shelters and the spotters have been subjected to more hardships than fall to the lot of the rank and file of the organization. The majority of post members, however, have erected permanent shelters, fitted to specifications laid down by military regulations.

Yankee ingenuity has served on many occasions to provide the financial means for construction of observation shelters. Contributions of money, materials and furnishings have been sought from some communities and then all hands have turned out to erect a building under the direction of a competent builder. Raffles, dances, and active solicitation have been the means taken by members of many of these posts to provide fuel for heating the observation post. In some instances, wood chopping bees have been organized.

Right now, one of the major problems faced by the airplane observer corps is transportation. At times a combination of automobile, "Dobbin," and even "shank's mare" becomes the solution of getting watchers to the lookout spots. There have been instances reported where watchers have walked as far as five miles through snow and in sub-zero temperature to reach their posts and then spent the long winter night listening for the drone of airplane motors.

### Assembly Chamber Help

Appointments of pages and other attendants in anticipation of the biennial session of the General Assembly which convenes Jan. 5, have been announced by Acting Sergeant-at-Arms Carl M. Dwinell.

Guy L. Butler, of Fairfax, veteran doorkeeper of the House, and his assistant Merrill A. Darling, of Hardwick, have received re-appointments. There will be two new guardians of the Senate portals, however, Earnest A. Keeler of Craftsbury and Edward H. Swift, of Manchester, Representatives from that town in the last session of the Legislature.

The 10 pages and messengers will includue Ralph L. Roy, Swanton; Leo L. Slade, Bondville; Roland Lafayette, Jr., Waterbury; Alvin L. Southwick, White River Junction; Carroll A. Beard, Orange; Robert Bing, Montpelier; Richard Haynes, Poultney; Wayne Lund, Victory; Paul H. McKenzie, Hinesburg, and Andrew Orzel, Jr., of Center Rutland.

Frederick Banfil, of Canaan, and Caroll Hefflin of St. Albans, both veteran attachés, will be attendants in the men's coat room and Mrs. Daisy Williams, of Charlotte, a former Representative from that town, will have charge of the women's coatroom. Clarence Haskins, of Montpelier, will be attaché in charge of committee rooms, and Donald Darling of the capital city, will be messenger for the legislative reference bureau.

## Western World Held Impairing Asiatic Relations

Failure in the past to conciliate modern economy with local traditions in East Asia has impaired relations between Westerners and natives and frozen enormous reservoirs of labor and good will which would have been available with a clearer insight of the Asiatic mind, Dr. Olov R. T. Janse of Harvard University declared in a recent lecture on Indo-China.

It must be remembered, he said, that it became possible for the Japanese to over-run the large areas of Eastern Asia because of antagonisms of this nature, the natives being unwilling to support the United Nations in the defense of their countries.

"We will have to revise fundamentally our attitude toward the aboriginal," Dr. Janse continued, "It must be taken for ranted that improved relations have to be based largely upon a thorough knowledge and understanding of the various native peoples, their political and social structures, their legitimate aspirations, their beliefs, customs and prejudices."

## Communication Tie For N. E. States

Formation of a New England Defense Communications Council to link the six States in a single communication web is announced, following a meeting of New England civilian defense experts in Boston.

Called by Joseph M. Laughlin, New England Regional Director of Civilian Defense, the meeting had as its object the prevention of possible isolation of some section of the area in the event of bombing or other disaster.

Short-wave radio will step into the breach once an all-New England network is put in working order, it was declared.

By a Staff Photographer

### Whoop! Up and Over!

Police Officer Thomas Kirwan of Boston's Station 16 certainly has a way with youngsters when it comes to herding them safely across a busy thoroughfare. Stationed daily on Huntington Avenue, where Cumberland and Norway Streets cross, Officer Kirwan's strong arms open to scores of school children as they skip merrily between their homes and classes. It's "Over you go!" as traffic in both directions is brought to a standstill.

## Maine Protests to WPA End Based on School Lunch Service

**The Week in Maine**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

AUGUSTA, Maine, Dec. 22—Chief protests against the liquidation of the WPA in Maine have arisen in those cities and towns where the school hot lunch plan has grown to be an important part of the school program and such complaints as have been registered against the elimination of this Federal relief agency from the picture have been made to members of Maine's Congressional delegation on these grounds.

Up to but not including the current fiscal year, WPA had expended close to $40,000,000 in communities throughout Maine. At one time its relief work rolls soared to an approximate 10,000 persons.

Now, with complete liquidation ordered by Feb. 1, the rolls comprise but 692 persons and the number of projects but 27.

Some 6,000 Maine school children were said to be recipients of hot lunches through the auspices of the WPA program. In many cases this healthful and well received service will not be continued unless some provision is made for State or Federal aid. Presently 245 persons are engaged in working upon the WPA school lunch program.

Airport work now constitutes and for some time has represented the major construction activity of the WPA and work is still in progress on three ports. Six counties have sewing projects, there are nursery schools operated by WPA in others and educational projects in a few.

There is some conjecture as to what, if any, government position John C. Fitzgerald, who has served as WPA Administrator for Maine since the resignation of Albert Abrahamson, will land. Mr. Fitzgerald has been mentioned in connection with the State Office of Price Administration, from which post Edward C. Moran, Jr., former Congressman and member of the Maritime Commission, recently resigned. Nothing definite has been done to fill this vacancy, however, and there are other candidates said to be after the important post. Mr. Moran, since May, when the State Office was opened in Augusta, has built the State OPA organization from 33 three-member boards to one comprising 55 local rationing boards of 12 members each.

### Inaugural Address

Governor Sewall is hard at work on his inaugural address which, sources indicate, will be short. The Governor, it is said, would like to see the Legislature, which comes in next month, devote the session to a speedy but careful consideration of problems arising from the war; curtail consideration of other legislation and set up a record for brevity and business-like procedure.

By appointment and council confirmation of Arthur Sewall of York county as a Justice of the Superior Court, the filling of one important vacancy in State positions has been completed. There remains several extremely important posts to be filled and not the least of these is Chairman of the Unemployment Compensation Commission. Here again, it is reported, there are several candidates actively engaged in quest of the appointment but nothing yet has been done.

### War Information Head For N. H. Is Appointed

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 21 (AP)—Francis E. Robinson, former secretary of the State Farm Bureau, has been appointed New Hampshire Director of the Office of War Information at a salary of $4,000, it was announced today.

For the past year Mr. Robinson has been Assistant Regional Director of a Federal Department of Agriculture office in Philadelphia. Under present plans the OPA and the ODT will clear publicity through his office.

## *Tail 500,000 Miles Long On Harvard Comet*

A new comet is under observation these nights by Harvard and other astronomers, following its discovery on Dec. 12 by Dr. Fred L. Whipple of the Harvard Observatory, who said his find is the brightest since the Cunnningham comet of several years ago."

The Whipple comet will come closest to the earth on Jan. 26, at which time it will also appear brighest, although its peak will be but one-tenth of the Cunningham fire-ball, Dr. Whipple estimated. His find has since been checked by Yerkes Observatory, Wisconsin; Lick Observatory, California, and by British astronomers. Re-check of "patrol plates" taken in routine constantly by the Harvard Observatory showed the speck beginning to appear as long ago as Nov. 5.

At that time, it was of but the twelfth magnitude. Now it has increased to the eighth magnitude, but it is not expected to match the Cunningham find, which hit the fourth magnitude.

Located in the northern sky, the comet is in the constellation "Canis Minor," or "Little Dog." It will come closest to the sun on Feb. 6, coming within 125,000,000 miles of Old Sol. Its orbit at present shows it hurtling toward the earth at 25 miles a second. It is now 55,000,000 miles away, and on Jan. 26 it will be but 40,000,000, before it swings gently away again.

Dr. Whipple estimates his comet is about the size of the earth, but has a tail 500,000 miles long. At is brightest it will be "just below naked-eye visibility, although very easy to observe with any telescope. The fireball first detected by Dr. Leland Cunningham of Harvard came within the range of the naked eye before it receded.

The sixth to be spotted by Dr. Whipple in 10 years, the comet will be available for study for several months, Dr. Whipple said, adding that its orbit won't permit it to show up again probably for several hundred years.

This Christmas... ...It's Music
*For Last Minute Shoppers We Suggest*
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Musical Toys
Musical Novelties
Books
Records
Phonographs—Radios
Cabinets—Accessories
*Gifts for the whole family*
Boston Music Company
116 BOYLSTON STREET
Next to Colonial Theatre Boston
HANcock 1561

HUNTER'S
*Gift Suggestions*
SAFE-T-CANE
Light radiating unbreakable 32-inch Blackout Canes, amazingly helpful for walking in the Dimout ..... 4.95
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All with Medium, High and Low Heats ..... 4.75
PICNIC SET
Picnic set with zipper case—2 one quart Thermos bottles and lunch compartment ..... 8.95
TELESCOPE
5 Power pocket scope for bird study, etc. . . . with case. 1.25
JUICE-O-MAT
Presses and strains all drinkable juice in one fast easy operation. Finished in popular colors, all with chrome top. 3.79
RISTLITE
Flashlight which may be attached to wrist or hung up. Complete ..... 98¢
MOTO-SAW
This high speed electric powered scroll saw insures fast work with smooth results—lots of fun to make your own picture puzzles ..... 4.85
ELECTR-O-TOOL
A portable work shop of many uses for Shops, Home or Factory. Complete with steel chest and 20 accessories... 10.95
J. B. Hunter Company, Inc.
HARDWARE
60 Summer Street Boston, Mass.

# Russians Smash Nazi Defenses

Continued from Page 1

fenses. Red Army commanders, however, expressed confidence that the four-ply Russian offensive in this sector would continue to roll forward.

Today's Soviet communiqué acknowledge stiff defense at what it called a "large populated place" believed to be Millerovo.

The communiqué said Russian engineers had removed more than 2,000 German mines before the main force struck at the town.

"In the fighting for this populated place about 400 Hitlerites were killed and 98 taken prisoner," the war bulletin said. It listed more than 100 trucks as well as guns, ammunition, and food captured by the column striking down the railroad, far within the loop of the Don, with Rostov, on the Black Sea, as its ultimate goal.

Picturing the disorganization that has attended the withdrawal of Axis armies before the new Russian offensive, the communiqué reported that in another sector of that front, Red Army artillery gunners "dispersed and partly wiped out an enemy infantry unit which had retreated in disorder."

A Monday night communiqué told of the pursuit of an enemy in disorderly retreat and a gain of 15 miles on the route south, bringing the Red Army to within 20 miles of Millerovo, a junction on the Moscow-Voronezh-Kamensk-Rostov line and the Stalino railway. This communiqué may have referred to a gain made several days earlier.

Until now, the pace of the advance of Col. Gen. U. F. Vatutin's forces and those of Lieut.-Gen. F. I. Golikov has been so swift that the Germans have been unable to stand and fight except at a few places.

A dispatch to Pravda, Communist Party newspaper, said the weather was warming in the Don steppes.

The advance in the Middle Don, besides threatening all communications and supply lines of the German hosts before Stalingrad, has blocked airdromes which based planes used to supply the 22 divisions General Field Marshal Fedor von Bock has in the Don-Volga-Stalingrad area.

Some of the fury of the German counterattacks southwest of Stalingrad were attributed in Moscow to the Nazis' fear of encirclement.

Those attacks, in the region of Kotelnikouski, have been some of of the sharpest the Germans have been able to mount against the Red Army's winter offensive. Large numbers of tanks and reinforcements, presumably moved up from Rostov and beyond, daily were going into battle.

On the other flanks of Stalingrad, the struggle continued with little change reported, but on the central front, west of Rzhev, the Soviet communiqué noted that three waves of counterattacks were rolled back by the Russians in one sector, and two were repulsed in another.

## North Africa:

### Commandos Stage Raid in Tunisia

The report that Americans had participated in the Commando raid in Tunisia was made by the London Telegraph and was not confirmed from any other source.

A Reuters' dispatch, datelined "With Lieut. Gen. Kenneth A. N. Anderson's Army In Tunisia," said the landing was made in heavy seas and that the Commandos had returned to their base.

This daring foray into the core of the Nazis' last stronghold in North Africa was disclosed as General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's army was reported only 100 miles from Tripoli and apparently planning to continue westward all the way to Tunisia to join German forces battling the Allies there.

Most of the raiders "had to swim for it," their commander said, but losses were light because the landing was unopposed. The raiders apparently had to regain the beach through about 15 miles of enemy-held territory in which the Germans held strong machine-gun posts, "as we found out when we bumped into them."

"We came under fire from these, but also succeeded in killing a number of Germans," the commander added. "The Germans, however, showed no inclination to come out, even when they had shot us up."

One group was said to have penetrated within five miles of Bizerte but, because of its fatigue, was withdrawn to the hills to rest and prepare for a raid the next night.

When they came, the Commandos found they were on high ground but still lacked the safety of a hilly wilderness.

The commander ordered the unit to break into small parties and flee to the hill. The Germans, meanwhile, sent a strong force after them and they were compelled to return to base, weary and dirty but with relatively light losses compared with those inflicted on the foe.

### French Advancing To Intercept Rommel

While British air power hammered Field Marshal Rommel's Afrika Korps, bad weather kept ground actions in Tunisia confined to relatively small engagements.

However, French forces now at Pichon, about 80 miles south of Tunis, still were driving eastward to the coast to cut the line of retreat if Marshal Rommel continued on to seek a junction with German-Italian forces in northern Tunisia.

A French communiqué said a "powerful counterattack" by Axis troops was beaten off west of Kairouan, 25 miles east of Pichon, and that the French were aided by the Royal Air Force in this battle. The French are seeking to reach the coast at Sousse.

The Axis is estimated to have about 25,000 troops in Tunisia, being reinforced by 8,000 men weekly through air transport. The Germans and Italians were reported moving men from Tripoli—last big Libyan base that Marshal Rommel could use for a stand against the British Eighth Army—and even pulling some troops from the Russian front.

### Army Yule Mail Rushed to Front

By the Associated Press

Allied Headquarters, North Africa, Dec. 22

In these last days before Christmas the mail handlers in Army post offices are saying: "We'll get the stuff out to the boys if we have to carry it all ourselves."

There are more letters and Christmas packages than most of the troops thought would reach here by holiday time.

For many, however, it is feast or famine. One Air Corps officer received 38 letters in a single delivery of mail. It was suggested that he ration them, reading a letter a day, until he got more. But he could not wait, and hurried through them one after another.

By contrast, a number of soldiers had no mail at all. Some have gone three or four months without word from home.

## RAF Hits Reich:

### Munich Rail Yards Believed Target

Although details of the 1,300-mile round-trip Royal Air Force raid in Munich were not immediately disclosed, it was assumed that the great locomotive sheds in the Bavarian city were targets in the Allied program to destroy rail transport to Italy.

Munich has been hit four times before in major attacks.

The Berlin Radio, locating the attack only as in Southwest Germany, acknowledged some damage and casualties, but declared strong defenses had forced the raiders to scatter their bombs. The Germans claimed a toll of 10 British aircraft.

In the last previous smash at Munich on Sept. 19, the British Air Ministry said large areas of the city were devastated, and fires could be seen by returning pilots 100 miles away.

German planes appeared at several places over the English coast.

Bombs from a low-flying Dornier 217 wrecked several houses at an inland town in Southeastern England, killing two women and injuring others.

Additional news of the spectacular daylight raid by United States Flying Fortresses and Liberators on the German airfield at Romilly-sur-Seine in Occupied France, Sunday, was disclosed, meanwhile, in a United States headquarters communiqué announcing that 44 German fighter planes had been shot down while trying to intercept the bombers.

"Of this number 6 were seen to crash, 23 went down in flames, 14 disintegrated in the air, and 1 plane was abandoned by the pilot," the communiqué said.

Previous unofficial reports had put the number of German planes destroyed at 40.

Against this heavy toll only six American bombers were lost.

## Burma:

### British Take Town 45 Miles From Akyab

Occupation of Alethang-Yow in Burma not only places the British within 45 miles of the seaport of Akyab but gives them control of a small airfield.

A joint British-American communiqué issued in New Delhi said Japanese planes had attacked Calcutta again early Tuesday morning—their second raid on that city in less than 36 hours—but declared that preliminary reports showed casualties and damage were light.

The Berlin radio broadcast a dispatch from Tokyo that "important establishments and airdromes" were bombed in the raid on Calcutta, and that the Chittagong area also was attacked.

While Calcutta was being raided, Royal Air Force aircraft fire, smashed at the Akyab area and damaged the air field, a gun position, and a river steamer at the Japanese-held port.

Other fighters shot down a Japanese plane over the northwest Burma Coast, a British communiqué said. Two British planes were reported missing.

## New Guinea:

### Tanks Open Way For Buna Attack

The Allied general attack in New Guinea which began last Sunday and employed tanks in the Buna area for the first time, has within three days pinned the Japanese down to two major sectors with a combined coastal length of approximately five miles, an Associated Press reported from the battle field.

Although the Japanese just a few weeks ago held a solid 12-mile strip between Cape Endaiadere and Cape Killerton, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's United States and Australian forces are said to feel no cause for optimism.

The enemy has fortified both sectors well. The westernmost runs two miles from the junction of the old and new Buna air strips to the Buna Government Station; the other from a point west of Buna Village to Cape Killerton.

In the eastern area, Japanese defenses run about a mile inland. In the western, which is shaped like a rough triangle, enemy-held territory extends approximately two miles inland at its deepest point.

These sectors are separated by the American force which captured Buna Village, with Giropa Point the likely enemy concentration center of the eastern portion, and Sanananda the key Japanese holding point to the west.

Australian-manned tanks crashed through a zone of heavy, bunker-type strong points of the remaining Japanese around the Buna Government Station Monday, and American and Australian infantry followed through to seize control of the strip of the main Buna airfield.

The Japanese, with only flamethrowers for defense against the tanks, their forces dwindling and little hope of reinforcement, were being throttled steadily by the Allied noose.

North American B-25s dropped 100-pound bombs on the Buna Government Station, and 200 fragmentation bombs scattered by Douglas attack planes started fires in oil dumps in Japanese rear positions.

American infantry had closed the Buna trap tighter by advancing 2,000 yards Sunday along the coast from Cape Endaiadere, reaching the creek separating the new and old Buna landing strips, and cleaning out strong points along the creek.

Allied troops also were closing from all sides on another Japanese force pocketed west of Buna Village at Sanananda Point.

Consolidated B-24s reconnoitering the New Guinea coast northwest of Buna spotted two "floating islands" which, when bombs hit them, proved to be Japanese supply ships camouflaged with tree branches and foliage.

The stern was blown off one ship and the other left in flames.

## Aerial Bombs:

### Used by Japanese On Big U. S. Bombers

Allied Air Force headquarters in Australia have disclosed that the Japanese are using aerial bombs in combats with United States Flying Fortresses in an effort to overcome the big bombers' superior firepower.

Lieut. Gen. George C. Kenney, commander of Allied Air Forces in the Southwest Pacific, said that two such incidents had been reported recently. Both were unsuccessful, he declared.

The Japanese used aerial bombs for the first time against a lone Flying Fortress engaged on a reconnaissance mission in the Buin-Faisi area of the Solomons, General Kenney said.

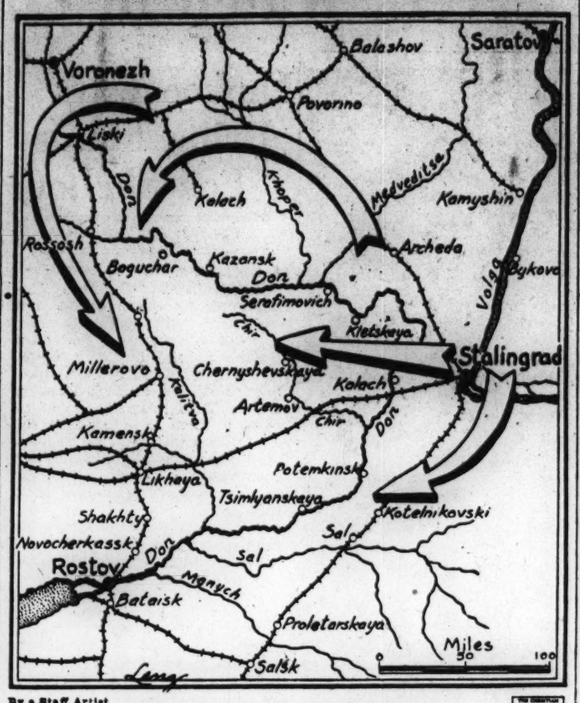
Seven Japanese fighters attacked the bomber in two V-formations. While three of the fighters flew parallel with the Fortress, the others climbed about 1,000 feet above and then loosed bombs which the American fliers said burst and fell "in a streamer effect, with small red fires at the ends."

With the last explosion, the three fighters at the side closed in on the Fortress and opened fire. Then they climbed while the other four dropped down parallel with the bomber and the performance was repeated.

The fight lasted 40 minutes. One Japanese fighter was reported destroyed, one possibly destroyed, and one damaged. The Fortress fired a thousand rounds of ammunition and escaped damage.

The Japanese used aerial bombs on another occasion against Liberator B-24s along the New Guinea coast with equally poor results. One Zero was shot down into the sea in this engagement.

## German Dilemma in East




By a Staff Artist

**Multi-pronged Russian Offensive**

**White arrows indicate how the third Soviet offensive of the winter has penetrated with long steel fingers deep into the German salient before Stalingrad, threatening the entire Nazi communications system and the entrapment of great numbers of men.**

### 'Snow White' Film Reaches North Africa

By the Associated Press

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Dec. 20. Delayed.

Previously prohibited by the Vichy Government, Hollywood films are now exhibited again in French North Africa, but United States troops seeking entertainment are finding them from from one to eight years old.

One of the chief current attractions is "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs."

## U. S. Air Raids:

### Kiska and Munda Bases Are Bombed

The Navy reported today in Washington that American planes heavily bombed Japan's submarine base on Kiska Island in the Aleutians Sunday, while in the South Pacific Army Flying Fortresses executed new raids on the enemy airfield at Munda in the Solomons and damaged at least one cargo ship near Bougainville Island.

## *Navy Adding Ham To Big Turkey Total*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (AP)—The Navy, which is accustomed to doing things on a big scale in this global war, reported today that its officers and bluejackets would dine Christmas Day on approximately 1,250,000 pounds of turkey.

In keeping with this gargantuan main dish, they will also have 600,000 pounds of ham, 1,300,00 pounds of potatoes, 1,225,000 pounds of other vegetables, 135,000 pounds of cranberry sauce, and 31,000 gallons of ice cream.

These items will be used to make up a variety of menus according to the judgment of the local authorities and the requirements of their men.

## *Allied 'Squeeze' in Africa*

By a Staff Artist

**Narrowing North African Front**

**Black arrow at Misurata indicates position of General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's Afrika Korps fleeing toward Tripoli, with white arrow behind it showing approximate position of pursuing British forces. Dotted line shows Axis-held perimeter around Tunis and Bizerte. White arrow at Kairouan shows where French troops repulsed a German attack and are seeking to drive to Sousse to block Marshal Rommel from making a junction with the other Axis forces. White arrow near Bizerte shows how British Commandos invaded Axis lines.**

# Spain Is Still Allied Threat Despite Pact

Continued from Page 1

Franco from the results of an Allied victory, and that in consequence the more collaboration there is between the two countries the less will become the danger that General Franco's ideological preferences will involve the whole Iberian Peninsula in the war.

**Hostility to Britain**

But no less an authority than Mr. Vernon Bartlett, British Member of Parliament and an expert on foreign affairs, writing in the News Chronicle, emphasizes that Allied occupation of Northwest Africa has in no way diminished hostility toward Britain which has been so carefully fostered by the Spanish Government.

Mr. Bartlett cites a number of instances of violent anti-British propaganda put out by General Franco's Falangists. The failure of Britain to protest and counter such statements, Mr. Bartlett contends, has greatly lowered British prestige with Spaniards who have greater contempt for weakness than almost any other characteristic.

It is recognized that if Reichsführer Hitler and General Franco so decided, Spanish forces in Morocco could interfere with the United Nations lines of communication. But the question is how much German help would General Franco demand and how much help could Hitler afford to give?

**Usual Nazi Technique**

Axis radio programs have used so many lying reports lately about the activities of Dr. Juan Negrin, former Spanish Republican Prime Minister, including his arrival in Gibraltar, as to suggest familiar Nazi technique prior to "protecting a neutral country." Dr. Negrin is actually still in London.

The interpretation of some British observers of this situation is that Sir Samuel Hoare, British Ambassador, and General Franco have a "gentlemen's agreement" under which General Franco shall say what he likes in support of Hitler so long as his deeds are not in line with his words.

# German Control of Italy Called 'Mutual Assistance'

Continued from Page 1

more service from the already overburdened railway system.

Commenting on this situation the Frankfurter Zeitung writes: "It is impossible for the 'occupation' of parts of Italy by Germans to be too thorough at present, according to Italian opinion, for occupation is but a malicious expression which England is applying to a very good and useful thing which the Germans are accustomed to call mutual armed assistance."

Between Italy and Germany there is little alternative to transport by railways, coastal shipping being open to sea and air attack and passage through the Gibraltar Straits being too dangerous. Since the fall of Bengazi it has been unsafe to make much use of the alternative route by way of Greece and Crete and Tripoli.

**Trade Exchange Impeded**

Ever since the outbreak of the war the railways between Germany and Italy have had maximum use. Consquently the increased troop transport now reported, which may be either replacement of Italian troops by Germans or additional troops, must be carried out at the expense of the normal exchange of goods between the partners. There are practically no inland waterways as in Germany to which slower goods traffic could be consigned.

Italy's lack of raw materials has forced the Germans to send regular consignments of a million tons of coal a month and over a million tons of oil a year. Italy's contribution to Germany is chiefly vegetables and fruit, requiring specialized refrigerator vans totally unsuited to transport German coal on a return journey. This means that empty trucks have to be sent back to Germany, a factor which aggravates the wagon shortage from which most of German occupied Europe is suffering.

Even in prewar years there were complaints from the Reichsbahn of overworked and outworn rolling stock and bad repair of traffic lines. This was partially and temporarily remedied by Germany's seizure of one prosperous country after another, but the basic shortage still remains.

**Repair Shops Overcrowded**

Railway shops at Vienna, Munich, Augsburg, Wurzburg, Bologna, Milan, and elsewhere were already reported as overcrowded in September last and concentrated British air raids have complicated the situation still further.

Of the five main railway lines between Germany and Italy only one runs entirely on Axis territory, namely that operating via Munich, Innesbruck, and the Brenner Pass to Verona, and thence either west to Milan and Turin, east to Venice or south to Bologna—a key railway center—and Genoa.

It is obvious therefore that transport of troops and matériel will use this route since those over the Simplon, Mont Cenis, and Gotthardt passes go through neutral Switzerland and cannot therefore too flagrantly violate international law regarding neutrality. Large quantities of coal and other non-matériel supplies are sent via Switzerland.

**Supplies Held Up**

Lack of railway trucks is shown in recent reports to be largely responsible for holding up deliveries of goods from various occupied and satellite countries. Hungarian grain exporters, for example, complain that shortage of wagons for grain transport is causing congestion in the mills.

Passenger traffic is everywhere, including Germany, reduced to a minimum to free lines and stock for essential war traffic. In Croatia the activity of guerrillas, causing the destruction of foodstuffs, has necessitated a Government order prohibiting all passenger traffic from Dec. 7 until further notice, although a more likely explanation is the Axis demand for full transport facilities for troops moving south.

The advent of winter is likely to make any large-scale movement of men or matériel almost impossible in Southeast Europe. In Transylvania and Bulgaria snows already are hindering transport, as well as a warehouse shortage, especially in Bulgaria.

In November an order was issued temporarily forbidding all goods traffic along the entire railway line from Italy to Bulgaria via Serbia and Croatia because of the accumulation of goods already waiting to be dealt with. Danube River traffic and road traffic as alternatives will soon be impossible because of ice and snow.

**Visits Home Canceled**

Despite German promises to workers from occupied countries employed in the Reich of paid journeys home at regular intervals these homeward journeys rarely materialize because of railway difficulties.

A German paper issued in Croatia indirectly reveals this position and the discontent it must arouse by saying that everyone accepts the idea of leaves for the worker but that difficulties of transport and war demands nevertheless make this impossible. There is the same story in France, Belgium, Holland, and other occupied countries whose workers have been enticed by various means to take work in Germany.

There are undoubtedly political motives in this sealing of Germany from outside influence and vice versa, but transport difficulties and overstrain would in any case force the mass of workers and the home population to remain static so as to allow the greatest mobility to the war machine.

# Factional Rift in Yugoslavia Fails to Shake Allied Unity

Continued from Page 1

these three countries united in the war against Hitler are drawing closer together, not farther apart.

Since then the Russian press has been finding increasingly numerous occasions to print friendly and appreciative things about the Anglo-American war effort. Certainly Moscow gives no public indication of serious concern over its relations with London and Washington. The State Department in Washington, always regarded by the political Left as being incorrigibly reactionary, feels quite happy about its relations with the Soviets and thinks it is really getting along with them better every day.

Actually there was more friction between London and Washington, Moscow having kept discreetly, in fact almost sympathetically quiet about the whole matter. And, incidentally, the tempest over British imperialism and the flurry over independence for India occurred in America, not in Soviet Russia.

Differences certainly exist. The Yugoslavian one is complex and more than puzzling. It is serious because the campaign in Africa points ultimately to another campaign in the Balkans and disunity among Allied friends is poor pavement for the ultimate counter-offensive.

There is a regular Yugoslavian government-in-exile with headquarters in London which has been recognized by both British and American governments. It is the regular government of the Yugoslav boy-King Peter. Its Minister of Defense is Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch, who is also in command on the spot in Serbia of a well-organized guerrilla army which was built up from scattered remnants of the regular Yugoslavian Army.

There is also a rising popular guerrilla organization called "The Partisans" which asserts that the Mikhailovitch force and the Government-in-Exile are hostile to the aspirations of the peasant mass. The two have been fighting each other with increasing violence while carrying on the same fight against Germans and Italians. There have also been Croat peasant risings which are more or less independent of both the other movements.

The Soviet Government recognizes the Yugoslav Government-in-Exile in London just as formally and officially as do the British and American Governments. But Soviet citizens have given valuable assistance to the Partisans in organization and planning and Soviet supplies are said to have dropped from the air in sufficient quantity to enable the Partisans to keep up the fight.

**Moscow Intent on War**

Representations have been made to Moscow on the subject and the reply is understood to have been that the Russian Government cannot accept responsibility for everything individual friends of Russia do in the process of fighting the Axis enemies of Russia.

On the surface it looks as though rival forces inside Yugoslavia were getting rival backing from Moscow and London and Washington.

But there may not be quite so much serious difference as may appear between Moscow and the Anglo-American capitals. Moscow is interested primarily in relieving pressure on its own battle line. When the Mikhailovitch forces began consolidating for a future Anglo-American counteroffensive in the Balkans, they did less fightings against Germans.

The Partisans were naturally encouraged to take up the task which Mikhailovitch forces considered less important than time. The Partisans did what was in accord with Soviet interests. General Mikhailovitch followed a policy perhaps more valuable to London and Washington.

For the moment those policies may appear to be in conflict. It is also highly probable that Moscow would prefer an Anglo-American advance on Berlin from France than up through the Balkans for the factual reason that the Balkans are predominantly Slav and have always been an area of considerable and special interest to Russia. Russia, in the abstract, would rather see Russian armies liberating the Balkans than Anglo-American armies

**Eyes on Main Goal**

But Soviet policy is interested above all in defeating Germany. And Soviet diplomacy is the last to condemn any opportunism which works toward the main goal.

There can be no major conflict and whatever course leads most directly to the defeat of Germany is the course which Moscow will ultimately accept, as it accepted the campaign in Africa instead of the "second front" on the Continent which would have better suited Moscow.

On the other hand Anglo-American diplomacy is not and cannot commit itself without qualification or reservation to the specific Governments-in-Exile now functioning in London. Those governments were all recognized for the specific purpose of keeping the concept of independence of their countries alive during the period of German occupation. But it was never the purpose or intent to support the particular group of individuals involved in those governments when the liberation of their countries occurs.

The Atlantic Charter guarantees to each country the right to choose its own governmtnt. It may be that the exile governments will have sufficient prestige among their people when the time comes to return and resume control. But it is considered highly probable that some of the exile groups will be pushed out of the picture when the restoration of sovereignty comes. Certainly Washington has no intention of attempting to cram any exile group down the throats of a liberated country if the people do not want it.

**Real Contribution Made**

On the other hand there is a natural feeling of gratitude to the groups which joined the Allied cause and a recognition of the very real contribution they have made. The military forces raised by the exiled groups already exceed 300,000 men, which is a notable contribution to the cause. Neither Washington nor London is going to ignore the claims of the exile groups after such contributions. Yet they are not irrevocably committed to individuals or to political alignments.

This means that there is ample room for compromise between Moscow and London and Washington when the time comes and that there is no barrier which the paramount interest in defeating Hitler will not manage to circumvent whenever it becomes necessary to do so.

In other words, no matter how harrowing the struggle inside Yugoslavia may be in the absolute and to Liberals, it is not regarded in diplomatic circles as being of any major consequence to the "Anglo-Soviet-American coalition."

### Bartholomew Suit Injunction Set Aside

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 22 (AP)—The District Court of Appeal yesterday set aside an injunction restraining Cecil and Lillian Bartholomew from reopening their $1,000,000 damage suit against their son, film actor Freddie Bartholomew, and his aunt, Millicent Bartholomew.

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# Quisling Groups in France Vie to Win Hitler's Favor

By Egon Kaskeline
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Pierre Laval is clinging desperately to power. Threatened with replacement by one of the other French Quislings, he endeavors to outbid them in the struggle for Hitler's favor.

Who would recognize the former shrewd intriguer of parliamentary lobbies in the man who states that he will "crush ruthlessly everything in his path that may prevent him from saving France" and who orders mass arrests of former friends and colleagues?

M. Laval explained to French journalists that he had lost his "parliamentary halo" and had become a "new man." Indeed, the French collaborationist premier is fighting with his back to the wall.

In order to please the German conqueror, M. Laval has induced Chief of State Marshal Philippe Pétain to answer Hitler's letter and to propose the establishment of a new pro-German French armed force. However, it is not likely that Germany will rearm the French armistice army which the Nazi High Command was anxious to disband when German divisions entered the former unoccupied zone.

**Hitler Wants Workers**

Hitler knows the state of mind of the French population, impatiently expecting the day of liberation. He wants the French Government to round up tens of thousands of workers and to send them to Germany.

The Nazis also will organize compulsory labor groups inside France who will strengthen coastal fortifications against possible Allied invasion. They, moreover, will let French police forces help them in suppressing rebellion on the part of the exasperated French.

Disbanding the French armistice army of 90,000 men was one of the first acts of Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt, Commander in Chief of the German Army in France. When the Nazi divisions entered the unoccupied zone, the French offered no resistance. Not only were the French troops poorly armed but the morale of the Vichy forces never had been very high. Most of the young Frenchmen who joined the Armistice army were not induced by patriotic reasons to become soldiers but because it was a safe job. They were well paid and well fed, and protected against unemployment.

The mentality of the professional officer corps was different. Most of the regular officers were devoted to their commander in chief, Marshal Pétain. They, moreover, shared the antidemocratic spirit of the Vichy regime. Yet, despite their dislike of the republic, most of the French officers had not become pro-German.

It is significant that when M. Laval's project for the organization of a new French army which would fight "to deliver the French empire," became known, numerous officers sent their resignations to Marshal Pétain. M. Laval certainly cannot count on the loyalty of the French officers and it is doubtful that they would fight against the Allies in North Africa even if Marshal Pétain ordered them to do so.

According to latest reports from London, the German High Command is entirely opposed to any participation of French troops in the war. Marshal von Rundstedt is reported to have rejected Marshal Pétain's offer to raise a new army. The German generals know only too well that a smaller army is preferable to a large number of troops which cannot be trusted. The German High Command has had bad experiences on the Russian front where contingents of foreign troops proved unreliable.

However, it is not yet clear whether Hitler, who sees the French problem not only from the military but predominately from the political point of view, will completely discard M. Laval's offer. The participation of French troops in the fight for North Africa might confuse the new French army recruited by Gen. Henri Giraud to fight at the side of the United Nations.

Yet even if the Nazis permit M. Laval to organize his pro-German French army, it is likely to be only a token force. Germany never will arm large French contingents which one day might turn their German-made arms against their "ally." Mistrust of the spirit of the French soldiers was the main reason why Hitler kept the majority of French war prisoners in German internment camps.

The Nazis expect M. Laval to send French men and women to Germany to work in German factories and in the fields. Latest German statements indicate that already 110,000 French workers have accepted jobs in the Third Reich.

**Pressure on French**

Today, the Nazis are putting pressure on the French—directly and through the intermediary of the Vichy Government—to increase the number of slave-workers by tens of thousands. The Nazis are not too confident that M. Laval will carry out his task of recruiting French labor to the limit of their wishes.

So far he has been reluctant to round up workers and to shift them to Germany by force. M. Laval's "lack of energy" in the recruitment of labor for Germany is one of the main reasons why Hitler insists on a shake up of the Laval cabinet to give a position of power to Jacques Doriot, French arch-collaborationist, and "man with the iron fist."

Although the Nazis mistrust the French army, they are much more confident that the special police units formed by M. Laval in recent months can do useful work for Germany. M. Laval and his collaborationist friends had set up the Tricolor Legion, a militarized force of Fascist Pretorians which was to fight for the Germans on the Russian front. This Legion was reported to number 10,000 men and was commanded by handpicked army officers. Yet the Tricolor Legion never departed for the Eastern front.

M. Laval's collaborationist policy has been backed strongly by the Service d'Ordre de la Légion, known as the S. O. L., a shock troop recruited from the ranks of French ex-service men. This auxiliary police force, which today is seeking to feret out freedom-loving Frenchmen, was said to number 25,000 to 30,000 men. M. Laval and his German masters probably can count on complete devotion from these shock-troops.

These formations are the vanguard of Fascism in France and their members are aware that they will stand or fall with the Laval regime.

The Nazis are eager to build a kind of unified French S. S. comprising not only M. Laval's auxiliary police formations but M. Doriot's personal bodyguard, gangs of ruffians, as well.

The Nazis appreciate the usefulness of M. Laval's and M. Doriot's pro-German henchmen who already have denounced or arrested hundreds of their fellow-countrymen and sent them to internment camps. The French fascists know local conditions in France better than the Gestapo. The Vichy radio some days ago stated that numerous arrests of "Communists, terrorists and antinational elements" had been carried out by "special police sections for political affairs."

Nazi occupation means turning every conquered country into a vast prison and work camp. Yet the spectacle of traitors in these countries helping the conqueror to crush and to exploit their countrymen remains the most hideous side of the European tragedy.

# Royalty Keeps Abreast of War Work

Wide World

**British King and Queen Visit Laboratory**

King George and Queen Elizabeth recently visited a post-office research station in London and studied many new devices and methods connected with radio telephony work. Photograph shows the royal couple watching coil winding by Mrs. V. M. Awoock. Other persons in picture were unidentified.

# 'Our Boys' Christmas in Africa Is Far Different From America

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Dec. 18. Delayed. (AP)—For American troops on the Tunisian fronts there is little to distinguish Christmas from any other December day.

You can't set up a Christmas tree in a fox hole or entwine holly around the mouth of a cave. North Africans know about Christmas trees and will sell them for around $2.50 apiece. But there are no decorations.

Most of the men in the field would call it a good holiday if they could get some mail from home and a little less enemy activity.

They would appreciate enormously a change from canned hash, stew, beans, and steak and kidney pie, standard battle zone rations, but there is little chance for any widespread variation from that diet.

Few Christmas packages and letters have been received from home as yet, and there is not much outgoing Christmas gift traffic to wives and sweethearts, mostly because there is very little to buy.

Much of the mail received so far was written before the operations in North Africa and the boys are hungry for late news from the home folks.

**Christmas Services**

Chaplains with the troops will hold Christmas services, protected, as far as this is possible, from enemy air raids.

In such cities as Oran and Algiers, crowded with American troops, Christmas will be somewhat merrier, and in some of the remoter districts the pickings are a little more plentiful for holiday delicacies.

Pie is a rarity here. Pumpkins are grown, but nobody seems to know what to do with them. Some French families inviting American and British soldiers as Christmas guests plan to try making lemon pies.

There is no plum pudding, or fruit cake or candy. Soldiers can have oranges, tangerines, dates, and perhaps a handful of English walnuts if they find the right places.

The problem of sending anything back to the folks at home is almost insuperable. Two people calling at the best stores in Algiers devoted the better part of two afternoons to getting a pair of house slippers. They cost nearly $4 and would have been worth considerably less than half that almost anywhere else.

Perfume is scarce, jewelry, except the expensive sort, is becoming hard to get, and a good handkerchief costs about a dollar—if you can get it.

Even in the back country, from which I have just returned after mas supplies for the troops, it takes a foraging expedition for Christian American or Canadian to bargain for whatever luxuries this impoverished land provides.

**Supplies Divided**

We did manage to bring back a 2½-ton truck loaded with turkeys, fresh pork and eggs which was divided between the air and ground forces.

The purpose of our trip, in addition to food-buying, was to sound out the feeling of people who hadn't yet met Americans.

Frenchmen had told us that it would be next to impossible to buy poultry, eggs and pork, that farmers would hide such precious things in fear of a general requisitioning order. Quite the contrary happened.

For a time it seemed that there would be more turkeys than we could handle.

People all told us "we want to help make Christmas happy for the American soldiers."

# Yugoslav Repugnance to Axis Grows

By E. Berg Holt
*Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, Dec. 22—The latest information from Yugoslavia shows Croat opposition both to Dr. Ante Pavelitch, the Quisling Premier in Croatia, and to the Axis growing steadily fiercer.

A heartening feature of the situation is that numerous cases have been reported recently of Croat and Serb patriots combining to resist oppressors despite the fact that the Axis is doing its utmost to stir up trouble between the two races so as to ease its own difficulties.

Meanwhile, there is reason to believe some of the patriots in Croatia [whether Serb or Croat is not clear] are under the orders of Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch, War Minister of the Yugoslav Government-in-exile.

There is also abundant evidence the Premier of Serbia, Gen. Milan Neditch, is concentrating just now on trying to destroy the organization General Mikhailovitch has built up, presumably in belief that comparative inaction of most of General Mikhailovitch's followers at present is not due to weakness or lack of patriotism, as is being alleged in some quarters, but to a desire by the general to conserve his forces for the best moment in which to launch a drive to free the country.

**Neditch Ranks Divided**

Whereas leading personages in the Neditch regime are busy trying to undermine General Mihailovitch, some lesser luminaries of the Neditch regime appear to be secretly sympathizing with him. Observers here think it is this fact which is largely responsible for the bitterness shown by other patriotic resisting elements, who have heard of apparent fraternization, but have not realized that the number of those who outwardly profess to be supporters of General Neditch are actually giving help to his opponents.

If this estimate is correct, the controversy which has reopened in certain allied countries as to the merits of General Mihailovitch and other patriots is very regrettable and calculated to help no one but the Axis. Certainly the Axis alone can profit from disunity, whether inside or outside Yugoslavia.

Just as evidence shows General Neditch can't rely on minor officials, so independent testimony points to Dr. Pavelitch, Croat Quisling, having trouble within his organization. Thus one of his ministers admitted recently "complications" existed in the ranks of Domobran, the Croat regular army. He declared these should be removed by "introducing fresh officers and men."

**Reign of Terror**

It is evident, therefore, that the Pavelitch regime can only rely on the terrorist Ustachi organization.

Another Croat Minister, Solc [sometimes spelled Scholtz] recently made an open appeal to Dr. Vlatko Matchek and members of the Croat Peasant Party to throw in their lot with "Independent Croatia."

All indications are the appeal was completely unsuccessful. Indeed many of Dr. Matchek's followers are in patriots' ranks helping to interrupt rail and postal services, ambush the Axis and the Ustachi armed forces, and generally make life difficult for the oppressors.

Indeed, available evidence shows unmistakeably that the Croats, no less than the Serbs, are tying down a large number of Italians and a growing number of Germans who are badly needed elsewhere as the United Nations plan for offensives in Africa develop.

The extent to which there is cooperation between Yugoslav patriots and those in neighboring lands is at present uncertain. Whereas some Bulgarians in what was once called Macedonia, then South Serbia and has now been annexed by Bulgaria, have been committing excesses against the Serbs, recent Axis reports speak of "British agents" and "Communists" being arrested in various parts of Bulgaria including the Capital. It seems likely some of these were in touch with Yugoslav patriots.

**Russia Popular**

Most opposition to the Axis from Bulgarians, however, is due partly to the popularity of Russia, which helped Bulgaria free itself from the Turks and partly to economic difficulties caused by Germany's eagerness to obtain an abnormal share of the country's agricultural produce.

The volume of Bulgarian exports during the first half of this year is stated to have been nearly one-fifth higher than during the same period last year. This seriously depleted the country's reserve stocks before the harvest, which reports say turned out to be considerably below average.

Bulgarian peasants are therefore increasingly reluctant, especially as prices are rocketing due to the depreciating value of the leva.

Another of Yugoslavia's neighbors, Albania, is known to have a number of small-scale patriot bands in the field in northern, central and southern sectors of the country. It is hoped the Hull and Eden declarations last week, on the future freedom of Albania will bring an influx of recruits in all three areas.

On the other hand, the declarations are being scanned with utmost care by both Yugoslavia and Greece to see whether the two English - speaking democraices have conceded Albania's territorial claims, which include considerable areas of both countries.

**Territorial Conflict**

Rival territorial ambitions are a serious bar to co-operation between the Balkan peoples and some Albanians certainly have been impressed by the Axis having handed over Kossovo region of Yugoslavia to the so-called Albanian Government.

They overlook the fact this action was merely designed to enlarge Italy's colonial province in the Balkans at the expense of the Serbs, who have been constituted into a small "independent" satelite under General Neditch.

The position of this part of the Balkans is further complicated by the fact the Greeks have long claimed that parts of Southern Albania—those they captured in the winter campaign against Italy two years ago—ought for ethnographical reasons be joined to Northern Epirus.

As far as Greece itself is concerned there is plenty of evidence guerrilla activity is intensifying—to such an extent that reports published here say about 10 to 12 Axis divisions are now tied up in that country, apart from three or four in Albania and perhaps a further 15 to 20 in Yugoslavia.

The principal reason for resurgence is what has happened in Libya, Cirenaica and Tripoli, which was followed by attempts on the part of Axis authorities to conscript ablebodied Greeks for fortification work.

Many Greeks are said to have fled to the monutains in order to avoid being made unwilling instruments in riveting their own chains.

## Yugoslav Government May Gain 3 Croats

*By the Overseas News Agency*

London, Dec. 22

The Yugoslav Government-in-exile, informed circles believe, will soon be reconstructed to include three additional Croats, one of whom is rumored to be a widely known political leader and noted pre-war advocate of a Yugoslav federation.

Such a change in the government, it was said, would be designed to promote greater unity in the fight against the Axis both inside and outside of Yugoslavia.

Russian circles disclaimed today any attempt to promote a rift between Gen. Draja Mihailovitch, Yugoslav War Minister commanding an army inside Yugoslavia, and other guerrilla and "partisan" leaders in the country.

# Quaker Woolman's Own Notes Of Voyage to England Found

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON—One of the lesser known but nevertheless very real classics of the English language is John Woolman's Journal. Its manuscript is safely in Quaker keeping in the United States, but there has just come to light—and in time to save it from the salvage pile—a notebook which John Woolman himself not only kept but apparently made while he was on his voyage to England in 1772.

From its contents the "Tailor of Mount Holly," anti-slavery pioneer and Quaker pioneer, evidently wrote his fuller journal, "sometimes, as the notebook I have just had in my hand shows (writes a correspondent), modifying some of the passages, if he thinks he may have been complaining too much regarding his own discomforts on the voyage."

This notebook, which is only some sheets of paper folded and threaded together, is the most precious of the contents of the two dilapidated parcels found by Mrs. Catherine Hodgkin in clearing the attic of her home in Northumberland. They were in a trunk with papers belonging to her father-in-law, the late Thomas Hodgkin, Quaker historian and author of "Italy and Her Invaders."

**Collection of Luke Howard**

Examination, which is being carried out by Dr. Hodgkin's daughter, Mrs. John Holdsworth (L. Violet Hodgkin) and by John L. Nickalls, Librarian at Friends House, London, shows that they are the collection, in the main, of Luke Howard, who was Thomas Hodgkin's grandfather. Luke Howard, who lived from 1772 to 1864, was eminent in the fields of botany, chemistry, and meteorology, and has earned the name of the "father" of the last-named natural science.

He corresponded with men such as Goethe and others in both the old and new worlds. He was a collector of early Quaker autographs and several of these were reproduced in a periodical he started and edited, The Yorkshireman (1833-37). Evidently it is the originals of these and many others which have now come to light—a collection, the existence of which was unknown to this generation.

Next to the Woolman relic, perhaps the most interesting of the "finds" is a letter from William Penn to George Fox. This is couched in the most affectionate terms throughout and ends "I rest, Thy faithful lover, W. P."

There are also letters from William Dewsbury, one of the most lovable being addressed to those Quaker pioneers, Richard Hibberthorne, and Robert Barclay one of the very few theologians the Society of Friends has possessed. There is also a quarto sheet, possibly the draft of a tract, in the small neat handwriting of James Naylor, the Friend who was so savagely punished by Cromwell's Parliament.

**Weights Recorded in Fun**

Among the lesser documents and of more immediate "personal interest" is a slip of paper on which Thomas Ellwood, Quaker poet, friend and secretary of Milton, has jotted down the weights of himself and others—initials only are given—during a visit to London in 1671, possibly in the course of a little sober merrymaking. He then weighed 154 pounds but there is a note made on the paper 20 years later, showing that he had by then gone up to 174 pounds.

There is a small sheet of writing which, on examination, proves to be written by (or for) John Kendall, Mayor of Thetford, in Norfolk. It records that Henry Fell, who was Judge Fell's clerk in Ulverston, though no relation it is believed, was whipped as a Quaker preacher at Thetford, and was expelled from the town. Constables in other parishes were instructed to pass him on until at last he was back in Ulverston again. On the back is a note in the writing of George Fox—not very good writing. It can be interpreted as a "ven cry" (a vain cry, suggesting that the order was not very much acted on;) or, says the Friends House Librarian, it may be an example of George Fox's rough and ready phonetic spelling standing for "u en cry" that is "Hue and Cry."

# Religious Query Answer Groups Aid Servicemen

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CAMBRIDGE, England — A "brains trust" which answers questions on religion put by men and women in the armed forces has been formed here by an Army chaplain, with the help of four University dons.

The intense interest shown among the three services in what has been termed "religious brains trusts" can be judged by the fact that they soon spread throughout the country, and have now become a regular monthly feature averaging a voluntary attendance of 2,000.

On a week night, after a day's work, men and women, with no previous allegiance to religion turn up by hundreds to take part in discussions and to ask questions on general and personal problems. They gather in the rest rooms of canteens, in Army huts, airdromes, hangars, cinemas, theaters, conference rooms, libraries or in forest clearings. All questions must be asked, nothing written, just as the answers are spontaneous. Many of the questioners, of different nationalities and races, are suspicious of organized religion, yet genuinely interested in religious matters.

There is great variety in the questions, touching ethical, moral, and social problems. It is noteworthy that topics raised by members of the Air Force are often in relation to immortality, while Army and Navy questioners prefer to tackle doctrinal subjects and such issues as "Church and Politics," "Science and Religion," "miracles" and spiritual healing. Some widely known public men from various denominations have participated and given personal testimony at meetings of the "religious brains trusts."

Hotel Empire

# Viceroy's Speech Renews Hope Of Accord on Indian Issues

By C. K. Cumming
*Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW DELHI, India, Dec. 22—The most important portion of the address by the Viceroy, the Marquis of Linlithgow, to the Associated Chambers of Commerce at Calcutta Thursday was that dealing with India's constitutional problems, past, present and future.

It is believed in many circles that the approach and sympathetic tone of the speech are likely to inspire fresh hope and encourage renewed efforts to reach a settlement.

The Viceroy gave assurance of his own co-operation to that end. He said he had worked hard, if unsuccessfully, to bridge the gulfs between parties, interests, and communities, and if could help to do so before leaving India he would depart as a happy man.

The Associated Press quoted Lord Linlithgow as saying that the Congress Party's civil disobedience campaign has been the cause of "immense damage." He was further quoted as saying that preparations against a possible Japanese invasion of India are progressing and the outlook is much brighter, though "we are still far from the end of our troubles." This opinion was concurred in by Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, Allied Commander-in-Chief in India, in a broadcast report over the British Radio on an inspection tour of defenses in India and Ceylon.

**Division of Blame**

Surveying the past, Lord Linlithgow referred to his own firm belief in the federal scheme embodied in the 1935 Government of India Act which would, he said, have made an immense contribution to Indian political advancement, solved a great bulk of problems in the constitutional field, welded British India and the Indian States together in common partnership for common objects, and provided a representative authoritative Government able to speak on behalf of the whole subcontinent.

Most students of this subject must feel that failure to bring a federal act into operation before the war came was a tragedy, and one, moreover, for which the British Government cannot be exonerated from blame, for despite difficulties they should have speeded up the work and put greater pressure on obstructive elements.

This writer recalls an interview with Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, main architect of the federal scheme on the Indian side in Delhi 10 years ago in which he predicted that any consderable time gap between provincial autonomy and establishment of federation would give a chance for centrifugal tendencies always latent in India and probably result in disastrous consequences. That prophecy has been only too accurately fulfilled by increasingly reluctant attitude of the Indian States and the rise of the Pakistan movement on the part of the Moslems.

**"Geographically One"**

One striking feature of the Viceroy's speech was the stress laid on the importance of unity in this country which is "geographically one," though it must be, he pointed out, a genuine, not an artificial unity, a unity by agreement not imposed, a unity making full provision for the rights and legitimate claims of all minorities, great or small.

He suggested that the question of unity be tested in terms of foreign policy, tariff policy, defense policy and industrial development, and asked whether without it India could speak with due authority or play its part effectively in international or interimperial discussions or carry the weight it ought to carry in the counsels of the Empire and the world.

A divided people, he said, could not make its way with the same confident expectation of success.

**Middle Road Needed**

Policy of His Majesty's Government in respect to the future status of India, the Viceroy declared, was clear beyond question. But in the face of hard practical issues the road to a solution was clear:

"Political opinion in all responsible quarters must discover a middle road along which all men of good will may march."

This is certainly true and the view is gaining ground in various quarters that only through mutual understanding, compromise, and sacrifice on the part of the different sections can India achieve its destiny.

## Active Aid in War

OTTAWA, Dec. 22 (CP)—Political unrest in India has not interfered with that country's war effort and should not be allowed to overshadow it, Sir Mohammad Zafrullah Khan, Justice of the Indian Federal Court, said in an interview.

Political disorders had gone on side by side with active participation in the war at the side of the Allies in an effort that had raised the Indian Army from 160,000 to 1,500,000 men.

"And that has been done without any form of compulsion whatever," he said. Men were offering for service faster than they could be armed and equipped.

The Indian forces were able to take in 50,000 a month and far more than that number are offering their services, said Sir Zafrullah.

# Soldiers Abroad Acting Santa

LONDON, Dec. 22 (AP)—United States soldiers in Great Britain have dedicated their first Christmas overseas to the British children.

From one end of the country to the other they have been acting as Santa Claus at parties, and for weeks they have been preparing in their off-duty hours to bring holiday cheer to the children in the vicinity of their camps.

Noting the scope of these activities, the headquarters of the American Army in this theater disclosed that one large unit had donated $10,000 for a series of 35 parties to be given for 10,000 children within a 25-mile radius of its camp.

These were climaxed today with four parties for 2,300 children of Salisbury and Andover. Every little guest received a present.

In Northern Ireland the patients at an American military hospital constructed several thousand toys for the children of their area.

Candy and cookies, saved from weekly Army canteen rations, and packages of fruit were distributed to 1,000 children of Bristol.

Negro troops were planning "big doings" on Christmas Eve for the children of the locality where they are billeted.

But it is not all giving on the part of the Americans. People all over the islands have thrown open their homes to the boys, some of whom will be missing Chistmas at home for the first time.

Fifty invitations have been received for every American soldier available, with the scope of hospitality ranging from Christmas dinners to dances and parties of all kinds.

Former members of the American Eagle Squadron, lately inducted into the regular American Air Force, had a party of their own for the children. Bombed-out children came in for special attention.

Some 40,000 youngsters are expected at the largest parties at the Belfast Y. M. C. A. and other institutions.

The guests will get 40,000 toys which their hosts, the Corps Civilian Technicians, made themselves. In addition they will be treated to a shipment of candy bars which has just arrived from the United States.

The big American naval base in Northern Ireland will entertain 1,000 Irish children at Christmas dinner with turkey and a $5 check for each to buy his own present. Many are children at whose homes the sailors have been guests.

## WPB Approves Increase To Dover, N. H. Workers

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (AP)—The War Labor Board has approved an arbitrator's award of a 7½ per cent increase to employees of the Farmington Shoe Manufacturing Company, Dover, N. H., on all civilian shoes, and applicable to Army shoes where the present piece price of any operation is the same as for civilian shoes.

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# All-Star Chekhov in New York—Screen News—Art Exhibition

## Revival of 'Three Sisters' Presented by Miss Cornell

By John Beaufort

New York

The presence of an "all-star" cast such as that which appeared at the Ethel Barrymore Theater Monday evening generates extra electricity even on a winter night. Its existence was a conditioning factor in the playing and reception of Katharine Cornell's revival of "The Three Sisters," by Chekhov.

The stars in Miss Cornell's company include, besides herself, Judith Anderson, Gertrude Musgrove, McKay Morris, Edmund Gwenn, Dennis King, Tom Powers, and Ruth Gordon. They are proving the wholeheartedness of their interest by accepting reduced salaries in addition to any other concessions they may be making to this group enterprise. The result is a fascinating evening in the theater.

But what of the spectator's relation to a production like this? If he has been drawn by the play, he will expect the actors to subordinate themselves to its demands. If he has been attracted by the starriness of the occasion, he may expect solos and will have no compunction about disturbing the mood of the play—so paramount in Chekhov—to applaud his favorites. Last night's audience gave such manifestations of inconsiderateness.

* * *

The revival seems to grasp and to express with eloquence and excitement the values with which Chekhov was concerned. One feels not only the stifling inaction, the ennui, the pathetic futility, and the alien convention of ill-arranged lives in a provincial town.

One feels also what Stanislavsky means when he refers, as quoted in a program note, to "the eternal longings of man for happiness, his strivings upwards" expressed in Chekhov's plays. The optimism voiced by Vershinin, Tuzenbach, and Olga has a particular justification today. It is not a question of whether the Prozorov sisters' frustrated desire to go to Moscow is out of key with today's headlines. What matters is that, along with their defeatism, there was a kind of strength, and in their frustration there was a kind of hope which has been vitalized and made positive in modern Russia. Instead of the Prozorovs, we have a Ludmilla Pavlichenko for our modern Soviet heroine.

Guthrie McClintic's direction has placed the accent on the universal rather than the essentially Russian nature of the play. With its sad jokes, its moods, and its poignant frustrations, the drama itself could never be anything but Russian. This production, however, has neither the national homogeneity of a Moscow Art Theater interpretation nor the theatrical homogeneity of an ensemble of long standing. Nevertheless, Mr. McClintic has succeeded in directing his illustrious cast so that everyone appears to be answering to the style and concept of the production.

* * *

Miss Anderson (Olga) plays with warm and compassionate strength the schoolteacher who comforts her sisters when Masha's Colonel Vershinin leaves with the soldiers and Irina's Baron Tuzenbach is killed in a duel with Captain Solyony. Miss Cornell is beautiful and melodic as the Dark Masha, whose melancholy is banished by Vershinin's love only to become despairing grief when he departs. Despite a certain coldness, Gertrude Musgrove makes a spirited and pathetically brave young Irina. Ruth Gordon gives a vivid performance as the whining, wicked Natasha who marries Andrey Prozorov and then gradually succeeds in evicting his sisters from their home.

In a brilliant portrayal of Vershinin, Mr. King bestows on the philosophizing Colonel a wry playfulness which is extraordinarily effective. Edmund Gwenn plays the doctor with gentle humor and with a certain jauntiness. Alexander Knox invests in Tuzenbach a genuine faith in the labor towards which he is progressing. McKay Morris makes a bullying fellow of Solyony, and Eric Dressler's André declines stupidly and sourly. Tom Powers realizes Kuligin's pettifogging ineptitude with a decent charitableness.

### 'The Three Sisters'

By Anton Chekhov. Directed by Guthrie McClintic. Settings and costumes by Motley. Presented by Katharine Cornell, at the Barrymore Theater, beginning on Dec. 21. The cast:

| | |
|---|---|
| Olga | Judith Anderson |
| Masha | Katharine Cornell |
| Irina | Gertrude Musgrove |
| A Maid | Patricia Calvert |
| Baron Tuzenbach | Alexander Knox |
| Captain Solyony | McKay Morris |
| Doctor Chebutykin | Edmund Gwenn |
| Nurse | Alice Belmore Cliffe |
| Ferapont | Arthur Chatterton |
| An Orderly | Kirk Douglas |
| Colonel Vershinin | Dennis King |
| Andrey Prozorov | Eric Dressler |
| Kuligin | Tom Powers |
| Natasha | Ruth Gordon |
| Lieutenant Fedotik | Stanley Bell |
| Lieutenant Roddey | Tom McDermott |
| Another Officer | Walter Craig |
| Maid | Marie Paxton |

Vandamm

**Scene From Katharine Cornell's Production of Chekhov's 'Three Sisters,' Now at the Barrymore in New York**

Left to right are Gertrude Musgrove, McKay Morris, Dennis King, Alexander Knox, Miss Cornell, Judith Anderson, and Edmund Gwenn

## Choices for Film 'Bests'

A poll of the movie reviewers of the country shows Gary Cooper and Greer Garson as their choices for the players giving the best performances during the past year on the screen. The balloting, conducted by the trade paper, Film Daily, in dicated the preferences of the reviewers to be as follows:

Best Performances by Male Stars—Gary Cooper in "The Pride of the Yankees," Walter Pidgeon in "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon in "Mrs. Miniver," Monty Woolley in "The Man Who Came to Dinner," Fredric March in "One Foot in Heaven."

Best Performances by Feminine Stars—Greer Garson in "Mrs. Miniver," Joan Fontaine in "Suspicion," Bette Davis in "Now, Voyager," Katharine Hepburn in "Woman of the Year," Teresa Wright in "The Pride of the Yankees."

Best Performances by Supporting Actors—Donald Crisp in "How Green Was My Valley," Frank Morgan in "Tortilla Flat," Van Heflin in "Johnny Eager," William Bendix in "Wake Island." Tie: Laird Cregar in "I Wake Up Screaming," and Alan Ladd in "This Gun for Hire."

Best Performances by Supporting Actresses—Teresa Wright in "Mrs. Miniver," Sara Allgood in "How Green Was My Valley," Betty Field in "Kings Row," Dame May Whitty in "Mrs. Miniver," Agnes Moorehead in "The Magnificent Ambersons."

Best Performances by Juvenile Actors—Roddy McDowall in "How Green Was My Valley," Roddy McDowell in "The Pied Piper," Mickey Rooney in "Babes on Broadway." Tie: Richard Ney in "Mrs. Miniver," Mickey Rooney in "A Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney in "The Courtship of Andy Hardy."

Best Performances by Juvenile Actresses—Diana Lynn in "The Major and the Minor," Virginia Weidler in "Babes on Broadway," Judy Garland in "Babes on Broadway," Shirley Temple in "Miss Annie Rooney," Gloria Warren in "Always in My Heart."

Best Direction—William Wyler for "Mrs. Miniver," John Ford for "How Green Was My Valley," Cecil B. DeMille for "Reap the Wild Wind," Sam Wood for "Kings Row," Orson Welles for "The Magnificent Ambersons."

Outstanding Screenplays—"Mrs. Miniver," Arthur Wimperis, George Froeschel, James Hilton, Claudine West; "How Green Was My Valley," Philip Dunne; "Kings Row," Casey Robinson; "Tales of Manhattan," Ben Hecht, Ferenc Molnar, Donald Ogden Stewart, Samuel Hoffenstein, Alan Campbell, Ladislas Fodor, L. Vadnai, L. Georog, Lamarr Trotti, Henry Blankfort; "Woman of the Year," Ring Lardner, Jr., Michael Kanin.

Outstanding Photography—"How Green Was My Valley," Arthur Miller; "The Magnificent Ambersons," Stanley Cortez; "Reap the Wild Wind" (Technicolor), Victor Milner; "Wake Island," Theodor Sparkuhl; "Fantasia" (Technicolor).

"Finds" of the Year—Teresa Wright, Samuel Goldwyn; Alan Ladd, Paramount; Janet Blair, Columbia; Van Heflin, M-G-M; Paul Henreid, Warner Bros.

### Christmas Play Tickets

Tickets go on sale today at the Plymouth for the engagement of "Spring Again," the comedy starring Grace George and C. Aubrey Smith, which begins its Boston engagement Christmas night. The run here is limited to two weeks and two days, ending on Jan. 9. Mr. Smith is scheduled to return to Hollywood next month upon conclusion of the tour.

Ticket sale opens today also at the Majestic for the run of "Three Curtains," a collection of one-act plays starring Gloria Swanson and Francis Lederer. The plays are Shaw's "Man of Destiny," Barrie's "The Old Lady Shows Her Medals," and Pinero's "Playgoers." The booking here is for one week and two days, ending Jan. 2.

### Australian Plays in Print

A group of four plays, all set in Australia and produced there by various drama groups, have been published recently by the Melbourne University Press. The plays bear the following titles: "The Touch of Silk," by Betty Roland, "Red Sky at Morning," by Dymphna Cusack, "Interval," by Sumner Locke-Elliott, and "Daybreak," by Catherine Shepherd.

Abresch

**Janet Bush**

Mezzo-soprano to make her first concert appearance in Boston Jan. 13 at Charlotte Cushman Club in joint program with Erno Balogh.

## Francis Lederer From Prague

Francis Lederer, who is co-starring with Gloria Swanson in "Three Curtains," arriving at the Majestic Theater Christmas night, worked at all types of jobs as a youth in Prague to finance his way through school and the Prague Conservatory of Acting. Soon after graduating he got work as an extra in "Das Leisse Herz," and since his salary was only $1.20 a week in American money he eked out a living by working as a porter until he rose to the heights of a windowdresser in a smart shop in Prague.

But a year after graduation he was playing juvenile leads in many theaters of Czechoslovakia and Austria. He appeared in translations of English plays as well as in native dramas. He scored his first great hit in Berlin as Prince Hal in "Henry the Fourth, Part One," and as a result Max Reinhardt engaged him to play Romeo to Elisabeth Bergner's Juliet. This production was a Continental success and his fame widened to include the British Isles.

Lederer appeared in London in his first musical comedy, "Wonderbar," and scored a hit. Two other musical productions followed, "My Sister and I," and "The Cat and the Fiddle." Then he took up the role of Andreas in the comedy, "Autumn Crocus," and went to Broadway to play the part there too. After a run in New York Mr. Lederer signed a long-term Hollywood contract. Many pictures followed—"Man of Two Worlds," "Pursuit of Happiness," "Romance in Manhattan." "One Rainy Afternoon," "The Gay Deception," and "Confessions of a Nazi Spy," to name a few.

### Patricia Travers

Patricia Travers, violinist, who will be heard in Boston for the second time at Jordan Hall, Thursday evening, Jan. 7, was born in Allwood, N. J. Her teachers have been Jacques Gordon of the Gordon String Quartet and Han Letz of the Juilliard Graduate School of Music.

She made her debut on the Ford Sunday Evening Hour with the Detroit Symphony Orchestra. Since then she has been soloist with the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, the Philharmonic Symphony League, the National Orchestral Association at Carnegie Hall, the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, and the National Symphony Orchestra of Washington, D. C. She made her movie debut in Paramount's "There's Magic in Music."

### Matinees at Majestic

Gloria Swanson and Francis Lederer in "Three Curtains," will give matinee performances, Saturday, Dec. 26; Wednesday, Dec. 30; Friday, Jan. 1; and Saturday, Jan. 2.

## All-Night Movies for War Workers

Beginning next Tuesday, Loew's Orpheum Theater will inaugurate a series of continuous all-night defense shows designed to offer the night worker an opportunity to see motion pictures. It is estimated that thousands of war workers, whose shifts keep them at defense plants until 11 p. m., midnight, or 1 a. m., are seeking movie entertainment.

Manager Burkhardt of the Orpheum announces that the theater will be open next Tuesday night through 5 a. m. the following Wednesday morning. The box office will not close as customary at 10 p. m., but will remain open till 2 a. m. Patrons can come as late as 2 a. m. and still see a complete show.

The films next Tuesday will be "You Were Never Lovelier," starring Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth, and "Counter Espionage," with Warren William and Hillary Brooke.

**Scene From 'Stand By for Action'**

New MGM film expected to reach the State and Orpheum on Thursday, Dec. 31. In the front row, left to right, are Brian Donlevy, Robert Taylor, and Charles Laughton.

## Knudsen Oils On Display At Horne Gallery

Oils by Johanna Knudsen are to be on exhibition for a month at the Grace Horne Galleries, 270 Dartmouth Street.

Johanna Knudsen is a Norwegian who has come to the United States in recent years. She has traveled a great deal and painted a variety of subjects, yet the Norwegian influence seems the most profound in her pictures. She works with an eager brush that describes the quaint, witty, or symbolical theme briefly. Her objective is the story, or the anecdote, or the moral, and when that has been stated she sets down her brush. Her style is not uniform, and ofter it accommodates itself arbitrarily to the idea. There seems no underlying approach to brush technique, or to composition. There is apparent an intuitive handling that is satisfactory at the moment.

To the critic of art a painter like Johanna Knudsen is interesting for the fearlessness of attack and the willingness to embark upon difficult tasks with a certain ingenuous confidence. The color is laid on with expressive plenitude and the drawing fulfills its task to the point of legibility. This artist has devised her own way of making a portrait, and if it does not correspond to what an academician would require, it does convey character.

Among the pictures shown are portraits of South American natives and Norwegians. There are allegorical themes, landscapes of springtime, birds, and flowers. There are personal experiences interpreted such as the canvas "Spying" that depicts the artist when she was detained as a spy suspect. There are metaphorical themes of somber mood such as "Despair," and whimsical subjects such as "Dinner Music" in which musicians perform on musical instruments improvised from fruits. Mrs. Knudsen has moments of mystical interpretation, moments of lyrical exultation; her pictures are varied, uneven, and entertaining.

D. A.

### From Bard to R.A.F.

The name of Webster has long been associated with Shakespeare and in particular with "Hamlet." The great-grandfather of Margaret Webster, Benjamin Webster, presented "Hamlet" on several occasions, and her father, Ben Webster, played Laertes with Henry Irving in New York. Margaret Webster herself made her professional debut with John Barrymore in London and a few seasons back directed Maurice Evans in a production of "Hamlet." A few months ago saw the publication of Miss Webster's book, "Shakespeare Without Tears," a compilation of notes and commentary. Now she is engaged in directing a play about the R. A. F., "Flare Path." Terence Rattigan, a flight commander, wrote the play, which Gilbert Miller is presenting at Henry Miller's Theater on Wednesday evening.

Although Miss Webster is English and most of her stage experience was acquired there, she was born in New York City. In England she has acted with most of the leading players.

Some five years ago she deserted acting for directing but still made her share of appearances on the right side of the footlights, including the role of Marsha in the Lunts' production of "The Sea Gull" and with Judith Anderson in "Family Portrait." She has adapted several plays for the English stage, lectures on directing and acting, and is writing a history of the Webster family and of her mother, Dame May Whitty.

Theater-goers know Miss Webster best for her successful collaboration with Maurice Evans in his Shakespearean cycle. Her first meeting with Evans, Miss Webster likes to recall, took place when she was studying at a school of drama and he was appearing with a company of amateur players.

## Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

### Theaters

Colonial—"Arsenic and Old Lace," starring Boris Karloff. Staged by Bretaigne Windust, setting designed by Raymond Sovey. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Shubert—"Something for the Boys," presented by Michael Todd. Starring Ethel Merman. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

### Music

Jordan Hall—Concert by the New England Conservatory Orchestra. Quincy Porter, conducting. 8:30 (No admission charge.)

Christ Church, Cambridge—Fourth in the series of organ recitals, with Edward B. Gammons at the organ. 8:30. (No admission charge.)

### Films in Boston

Bijou—"Jungle Siren," Ann Corio. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 2:55, 5:40, 8:25. "Crime School," 10:45 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 7, 9:40.

Exeter—"Pierre of the Plains," Ruth Hussey, John Carroll. 2, 5, 8:15. "A Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney. 3:15, 6:15, 9:30. "March of Time." 4:45, 7:55.

Fenway—"Silver Queen," George Brent, Priscilla Lane, Bruce Cabot. 11:50 a. m., 3, 6:15, 9:30. "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche, Joan Bennett. 1:30, 4:45, 8.

Keith Memorial—"Seven Days' Leave," Victor Mature, Lucille Ball. 9:40 a. m., 12:55, 4, 7:10, 10:15. "That Other Woman," Virginia Gilmore, James Ellison. 11:45 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:45.

Kenmore—"Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 1, 4:30, 8. "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March, Martha Scott. 2:45, 6:10, 9:40.

Metropolitan—"Secret Enemies," Craig Stevens, Faye Emerson. 10 a. m., 1:35, 4:45, 8:10. "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis. 11:10 a. m., 3:35, 5:48, 9:10.

Modern—"The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:45, 6:45, 9:50. "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan, Donna Reed. 1, 11:45 a. m., 3:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Normandie—"Boss of Big Town," 10 a. m., 1:05, 4:10, 7:15, 10:20. "Lady From Chungking," Anna May Wong. 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:30.

Orpheum—"I Married a Witch," Fredric March, Veronica Lake. 11:20 a. m., 2:20, 5:35, 8:40. "Seven Sweethearts," Kathryn Grayson, Van Heflin. 9:30 a. m., 12:45, 4, 7:20, 10:25.

Paramount—"Silver Queen," George Brent, Priscilla Lane, Bruce Cabot. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:45. "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche, Joan Bennett. 11 a. m., 2, 5, 8:20.

RKO-Boston—Stage Show: 12:25, 3:15, 6:10, 9:05. "Cat People," Simone Simon, Kent Smith, Tom Conway. 11 a. m., 1:55, 4:50, 7:40, 10:30.

Scollay—"The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:35. "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan, Donna Reed. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:25.

South Station Theater—"March of Time," "It's Everybody's War," "Famous Jury Trials," "Middletown Goes to War," "Journey to Denelli," "The Three Stooges," latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Continuous Sunday 1-11.

State—"Seven Sweethearts," Katharine Grayson, Van Heflin, Marsha Hunt. 1:30, 5, 8:35. "I Married a Witch," Fredric March, Veronica Lake. 12, 3:40, 7:10, 10:35.

Telexix—"March of Time's Review of the African Invasion," Pete Smith's Version of "Life of Father," "Hollywood Keyhole," "Alaska," "Horses for the Coach," "Superman of Micadom," News Digest. Continuous from 10 a. m., to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"This Is the Enemy." 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:45, 7:35, 10:25. "Captain Fury," Victor McLaglen, Brian Aherne. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:10, 6, 8:50.

Tremont—"Invisible Agent," Ilona Massey. 9 a. m., 12:50, 4:10, 8. "Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn. 10:15 a. m., 1:50, 5:48, 9:35.

Uptown—"Orchestra Wives," Glenn Miller and his Orchestra. 1, 4:30, 8:10. "Flying Tigers," John Wayne, Anna Lee, John Carroll. 2:40, 6:10, 9:50.

Washington Street Olympia—"A Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney. 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:15, 9:40. "Orchestra Wives," Glenn Miller and his Orchestra. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

### Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Flying Tigers," John Carroll, Anna Lee. "Sunday Punch," William Lundigan. 1:45, 7:50.

Allston: "Footlight Serenade," Betty Grable, Victor Mature. "X Marks the Spot." 2, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth. "Mexican Spitfire's Elephant," Lupe Velez. 1:45, 5.

Regent: "To the Shores of Tripoli," Maureen O'Hara, John Payne. "Mississippi Gambler," Kent Taylor, Frances Langford. 2. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Men of Texas," Robert Stack, Ann Gwynne. "Mokey," Dan Dailey, Jr., Donna Reed. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "The Big Street," Henry Fonda, Lucille Ball. 3:15, 8:20, 9:25. "Highways by Night," Richard Carlson. 2, 5, 8.

Coolidge Corner: "Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, Ann Rutherford. 3:35, 6:30, 9:25. "Voice of Terror," 2:05, 5:10, 8:05.

Cleveland Circle: "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn. "Wildcat," Richard Arlen. 1:45, 5.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan. "Orchestra Wives." George Montgomery, Ann Rutherford. 2, 5.

University: "A Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05. "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore. 3, 6:25, 9:40.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Mummy's Tomb," Dick Foran. "Night Monster," Irene Hervey, Bela Lugosi. 2, 7.

Strand: "Orchestra Wives," Carole Landis, Cesar Romero. 1:50, 7:35. "Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders, Herbert Marshall. 3:33, 9:33.

Codman Square: "A Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney. 2:56, 8:56. "Escape from Crime," Richard Travis. 1:47, 7:47.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Ginger Rogers. "Pierre of the Plains," John Carroll, Ruth Hussey. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Magnificent Ambersons," John Cotton, Dolores Costello. 3:30, 9:22. "Powder Town," Victor McLaglen. 2, 7:52.

Park: "Meet the Stewarts," William Holden, Frances Dee. "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan. 2, 7:30.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "A Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney. "Escape from Crime," Richard Travis. 1:45, 7:45.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley. "Men of Texas," Robert Stack. 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Skylark," Claudette Colbert, Ray Milland. "Henry and Dizzy," Jimmy Lydon 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Juke Box Jenny," Ken Murray, Harriet Hilliard. 2:09, 7:54. "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan. 3:22, 9:07.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders, Harbert Marshall. "Orchestra Wives," Carole Landis, Cesar Romero. 3, 8.

WATERTOWN — Watertown Square: "What's Cookin'?" Andrews Sisters, Gloria Jean. "Lady Gangster." 1:45, 7:45.

Coolidge: "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. "Highways by Night," Richard Carlson. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Between Us Girls," Diana Barrymore. "This Time for Keeps," Ann Rutherford. 2, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Bambi." "Hello Annapolis." Tom Brown and Jean Parker. March of Time's "Mr. and Mrs. America." 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "The Big Street," Henry Fonda. "The Glass Key," Veronica Lake. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley. 2:42, 8:12. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 2:26, 6:48, 9:48.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "The Glass Key," Brian Donlevy, Alan Ladd. "The Big Street," Henry Fonda, Lucille Ball. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Iceland," Sonja Henie. "Mexican Spitfire's Elephant," Lupe Velez. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Gunga Din," Sam Jaffe, Cary Grant. "King Kong." 2, 8.

Strand: "Flying Tigers," John Wayne, John Carroll. "Blondie for Victory," Penny Singleton. 2, 8.

REVERE — Revere: "Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, Ann Rutherford. "Loves of Edgar Allan Poe," Linda Darnell. 2, 8.

Boulevard: "Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, Ann Rutherford. "Loves of Edgar Allan Poe," Linda Darnell. 2, 8.


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RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
50th Street and 6th Avenue
RONALD COLMAN • GREER GARSON
in James Hilton's
"RANDOM HARVEST"
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture
WITH THE GREAT CHRISTMAS STAGE SHOW
1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4600

(BOSTON STAGE)

PLYMOUTH 2 WEEKS BEG. Christmas Night
MAIL ORDERS NOW — SEATS NOW
GRACE GEORGE AND C. AUBREY SMITH
in The 1942 Prize-winning Comedy Hit
"SPRING AGAIN"
EVES.: (Except New Year's) 55c to $2.75; New Year's Eve.: 55c to $3.30; Thurs. Mat.: 55c to $1.65; Sat. Mat.: 55c to $2.20.

WILBUR • Beg. Christmas Night SEATS NOW
John C. Wilson presents
The Wife Takes A Child
A comedy by Phoebe & Henry Ephron
Henry HULL • Evelyn VARDEN • Gladys HARRIGAN
Staged by Mr. Wilson
EVES. (Except New Year's): 55c-$2.75; NEW YEAR'S EVE.: 55c-$3.30; WED. MAT.: 55c-$1.65; SAT. MAT. 55c-$2.20.

MAJESTIC • Beg. Christmas Night, 8:30
GLORIA SWANSON • FRANCIS LEDERER
"THREE CURTAINS"
by SHAW • BARRIE • PINERO
EVES.: (EXCEPT NEW YEAR'S) 55c-$2.75; NEW YEAR'S EVE: 55c-$3.30; WED. MAT. 55c-$1.65; NEW YEAR'S DAY & SAT. MAT. 55c-$2.20

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY
MICKEY ROONEY
"A YANK AT ETON"
Starting Wednesday
SONJA HENIE in "ICELAND" and "Berlin Correspondent"

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A genuine masterpiece." — Watts, Her. Trib. "A triumph."—Atkinson, Times
ANGEL STREET
With JOHN EMERY JUDITH EVELYN LEO G. CARROLL
GOLDEN THEA., WEST 45TH ST. EVGS. 8:40
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:40
Extra Holiday Mats. Dec. 25 & Jan. 1.
Seats for next 6 weeks. Mail Orders Now.

CRITIC'S PRIZE WINNER 2ND YEAR
Clifton WEBB Peggy WOOD Leonora CORBETT Mildred NATWICK
BLITHE SPIRIT
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
BOOTH THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:40
Matinees Wednesday & Saturday 2:40

"A box-office hit, it is gay and heart-warming."—LIFE MAGAZINE
BROCK PEMBERTON presents
JANIE
Season's Laugh Success!
by Josephine Bentham & Herschel Williams
Directed by ANTOINETTE PERRY
BILTMORE, W. 47 St. Cl. 6-9353. No Mon. Perf.
Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:40. Mat. Sat. 2:40 & Sun. at 3.

NO PERFS. UNTIL FRI. THIS WEEK
JUNIOR MISS
46TH ST. THEA., W. of B'way Cl. 6-6075
EVGS. (Exc. Mon.) 8:40, $2 Top. Mats. SAT., SUN. & DEC. 30 & JAN. 1, 50c to $2

4th Year! "A PERFECT COMEDY" —ATKINSON, Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 269 Seats at $1.10
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40
Mail Orders Promptly Filled

Mats. This Week: Christmas & Sat. 2:30
"Just about the prettiest operetta ever written." — Life Magazine
THE TOWN'S TOP MUSICAL HIT!
ROSALINDA
Music by Johann Strauss
EVES. at 8:30—BEST SEATS $3.30
44TH ST. Thea., W. of Broadway, LA. 4-6337
SEATS SELLING 6 WEEKS IN ADVANCE

"Big and Generous."—The Christian Science Monitor
50¢ to $1.50 at all Performances ex-cept Sat. Evgs. 50c to $2.50 | Plus Tax
Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present
STARS ON ICE
CENTER THEATRE, Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474
Holiday Mats.: Dec. 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, & 30.
Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:40. Mail Orders Filled

DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents
THE FLORA ROBSON in THE DAMASK CHEEK
A NEW COMEDY
By JOHN VAN DRUTEN and LLOYD MORRIS
PLAYHOUSE, 48th St. E. of Broadway. Evgs. 8:35
Matinees Wed., Sat. & Tues., Dec. 29th, at 2:35

MICHAEL MYERBERG presents
TALLULAH BANKHEAD FREDRIC MARCH FLORENCE ELDRIDGE
THE SKIN of OUR TEETH
A new comedy by THORNTON WILDER
WITH A COMPANY OF 40 and Florence REED
PLYMOUTH Thea., 45th St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-9158
Evenings 8:40. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:40
No Performances Dec. 24th and 25th

KATHARINE CORNELL presents
THE THREE SISTERS
Judith ANDERSON Edmund GWENN Ruth GORDON Dennis KING
Gertrude MUSGROVE Alexander KNOX Katharine CORNELL
BARRYMORE, W. 47 St. Cl. 6-0390. Evgs. 8:30
Orch. $1.10-3.85. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30, $1.10-2.75

"A HIT"—Watts, Herald Tribune
EVA Le Gallienne JOSEPH Schildkraut
in
UNCLE HARRY
HUDSON Thea., 44th E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:40
Evgs. Incl. Sunday—Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

A THEATRE GUILD PRODUCTION
PHILIP BARRY'S NEW COMEDY
WITHOUT LOVE
KATHARINE HEPBURN
with ELLIOTT NUGENT
ST. JAMES THEA., 44th W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:40
Mats. Thurs., Sat. & Fri., Jan. 1st

# Institute Hears Pleas for World Vision

By Kimmis Hendrick
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

RIVERSIDE, Calif.—At a time when the horizon for most citizens of the United States has been pushed far beyond the home hemisphere to permit overviews of mankind's essential oneness, the twentieth session of the Institute of World Affairs met at the Mission Inn here to challenge whatever unthinking indifference still lurks in American consciousness.

This year the Institute's theme was "The World Crisis and Reconstruction." Some of the West's most careful thinkers led its exploration through four days of addresses and round table discussions. The sum of the meetings seemed to be that the need for popular comprehension of world issues is critical and that postwar reconstruction depends mainly on American leadership.

Adding up the findings of the Institute for 1942, its chancellor, Dr. Rufus B. von KleinSmid, President of the University of Southern California, spoke of today's responsibility to secure what he called "the good way of life" for all nations of the world.

**Opportunity for Americans**

Selfish, insular thinking has proved itself unequal to the demands put upon it by civilization and isolation, racial supremacy theories, and nationalistic economic policies must go, speakers said. Squarely before Americans, the Institute concluded, stands the major part of the opportunity to assume world leadership. Through high thinking, decent, fear-free living must be won for all peoples.

The Latin-American nations, the occupied countries of Europe, the Russians are all looking to the United States for guidance and help in the period of rebuilding to follow the war, various speakers emphasized.

Dr. A. Lobanov-Rostovsky of the University of California at Los Angeles said that Russia turns to this country as the one power that will assist in reconstructing a chaotic world. Senator Elbert D. Thomas of Utah urged the Institute to look toward the nations' achieving of a United States of the World inspired by the American system.

Advocating independence for India now or immediately after the war, Dr. Henry F. Grady, President of the American President Lines, who led the American technical mission to India last March, took that debated country as symbolizing the need for a changed viewpoint on the part of the western world.

**Delays to Progress**

"As India goes," he predicted, "so will the postwar world go. The present world crisis moves to a society in which neither the benevolent empire nor the Nazi program of world control can have a place. The so-called superior race idea and the white man's burden philosophy both stand in the way of world integration."

It was Dr. Chester Rowell of the San Francisco Chronicle who used "unthinking" as a word for what he called American reluctance to face the implications of internationalism. He warned that unless we bring a halt to it—unless, for example, we change our tariff policy to willingness to import even competitive goods—we face another dark age such as followed the disruption of the Roman Empire.

The Institute did not lose sight of military victory as essential. But it saw the danger of fumbling when the peace is finally won as something just as vital for present reckoning.

Vice Admiral J. W. Greenslade, commandant of the 12th naval district, painted in blunt colors the barriers yet to be overcome before the United Nations complete their world-wide offensive. But he listed certain encouraging factors thus:

"Our national anemia has been largely cured.

"Our Pearl Harbor losses have been restored to service or replaced.

"We are now preventing the spoils of war in conquered territory from flowing to Japan to fill her vital industrial needs.

"We are building surely toward naval superiority, which should be fully attained before mid-1943."

**Misguided Complacency**

Admiral Greenslade reminded the Institute audience that Congress invalidated the National Defense Act of 1920, that the 5-5-3 naval tonnage ratio was accepted as a "diplomatic victory," and that as late as 1940 the United States failed to authorize adequate defenses for the Pacific. What began to be possible in 1898—44 years ago—when we turned the many islands of Micronesia back to Spain, freeing them for German and then for Japanese possession [as the speaker pointed out], ought never to have been looked upon with complacency by the people of this country.

In the opening meeting of the Institute, it was just such complacency that clergymen representing Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish groups sought the remedy for in sounding the call for vital religion. If this demand that Christianity be an active, unifying force for good can be interpreted as requiring the banishment of the isolationist viewpoint, it can fairly be described as the golden thread woven through all the economic and political discussions of this year's Institute.

"The most important work of the church in the postwar period," declared one speaker, "is in its reforming of the western mind."

## Washington Views Service Bill Draft

*By the Associated Press*

Washington, Dec. 22

The draft of a national war service bill prepared by Grenville Clark, New York attorney who prepared one of the first Selective Service bills introduced in Congress was circulated among Washington officials today.

Mr. Clark said the proposed measure would "impose an obligation upon every mature and able-bodied man and woman, subject to appropriate safeguards and exceptions, to aid the war effort according to his or her capacity in non-combatant work only."

## *High and Low Archery*

Wide World

**Sport That Is Growing Popular**

**Municipal and state parks are more and more providing facilities for archery for all comers, big or little.**

## One's 'Backyard' Park Is Good For Play Without Much Travel

**Tourabouts**

By Leavitt F. Morris
*Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

Nation-wide gasoline rationing has forced thousands of Americans to look around in their own backyards for their vacation recreation. According to a recent nation-wide survey of municipal and county parks by the National Recreation Association these "backyards" have much to offer.

In fact, a fellow can do about anything he fancies in anyone of these backyard parks. There is archery, softball diamonds, shooting ranges, toboggan slides, skating rinks, swimming pools, tennis courts, roque courts, and boat houses.

While the recreational facilities most prevalent in parks over the country are tennis courts, baseball diamonds, and softball diamonds, heading the list of increased play opportunities is archery. More than six times as many cities reported archery ranges than in 1925. Twice as many cities reported softball diamonds, shooting ranges, toboggan slides, and skating rinks.

What are the most popular park activities? The survey disclosed that active games and sports lead every time. Baseball, of course, heads the list. Tennis is second. Believe it or not, picknicking is third, swimming fourth, and horseshoes is not far behind.

Added millions all over America are turning to their neighborhood parks and playgrounds for the play and rest they used to drive to. Will the present park area be enough? According to the report, American cities as a group, provide an acre of park for each 300 persons.

Which state is richest in county parks? Of the 152 counties in 27 states reporting, Michigan leads with 33. Wisconsin is second with 25. California is third with 20 counties reporting parks.

### 22,670 Miles a Day

Trans-Canada Air Lines planes are now flying 22,670 miles a day. With scheduled changes made recently to take care of wartime requirements there are now three flights daily between Montreal, Moncton, and Halifax, and two daily flights between Moncton and Newfoundland. The over-night transcontinental flight leaves Montreal at 7 p. m., reaching Vancouver at 10:40 a. m., next day.

### Heaviest Traveled

TWA's (Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc.) New York-Chicago-Los Angeles transcontinental route is the heaviest traveled aerial highway in the United States. Figures released by the Civil Aeronautics Board of all domestic lines for the period of Sept. 24-Oct. 21 disclosed a 94.3 per cent payload factor on TWA's coast-to-coast run. The Pittsburgh-Chicago leg attained the highest average of 96.4 per cent. The survey covered passengers, mail, and express. With this heavy traffic TWA officials admit that the line has virtually reached the saturation point with their present equipment.

### Daytona Beach

There will be plenty of room for visitors at Daytona Beach this winter. A change in Army plans for the training program of Waacs at the Beach will result in the release of several hotels. The Army will build a cantonment large enough for several thousand troops in the western part of the City, and as a consequence will not occupy as many hotels as originally had been planned.

### Snowshoers to Meet

The thirty-fifth annual convention of the International Snowshoers' Union opens Jan. 29 at Sherbrooke, Quebec, will run for three days. One of the outstanding events of the winter sports season, the convention is expected to attract hundreds of snowshoe enthusiasts from all parts of Quebec province, Western Canada, and New England.

**More on the Care of Holiday Gift Plants**

Not many years ago the African violet (saintpaulia) was comparatively unknown as a house plant. It has grown rapidly in popularity, however, for in general it takes kindly to conditions found in the average home. But there is one important requisite to keep in mind if your plant is to thrive: Never let so much as a drop of water touch its foliage. It might be well to note in passing that this applies to all plants with fuzzy leaves. Always water them from the saucer. If you wish to increase your supply of this plant, just insert a leaf in moist soil—never let it get really wet, but keep always moist—and it will soon take root. (I have found that a small glass inverted over the pot helps to conserve moisture and hasten the formation of roots.)

The camellia, too, has come into favor as a house plant; and it is one of the few of which it may be said that its foliage—rich and glossy-green—is almost as attractive as its blossoms. Give this plant a cool spot—close to the glass of an east window is an excellent location—for if placed anywhere near heat, the buds will fall before they have developed; also, too much water will bring about the same result. Water moderately and at regular intervals. An occasional light spray of both buds and foliage with lukewarm water will help counteract the influence of the usually too-dry air of the house.

Deservedly popular as a gift plant is the azalea, available in variety of color and form. Whatever type you receive, give it plenty of water, plenty of light and a cool spot—near a north or east window if possible. If your plant is a well-budded specimen, it should continue in bloom for at least six weeks. After the last blossoms have fallen, transfer the plant to a warmer spot, give plenty of water and frequent spraying of foliage to induce new growth. When danger from frost has passed, plunge the pot into the ground in an out-of-the-way spot in the garden; though not in deep shade, for this may prevent formation of new flower buds. Remember, too—and this is most important—that the plant must never be allowed to dry out.

**Well to Fertilize**

It is well, also, to place a layer of clinkers, two or three inches deep, under the pot to prevent worms from entering through the hole in the bottom. At intervals of four to six weeks apply fertilizer in the form of cottonseed meal—a generous teaspoonful to each pot, stirred thoroughly with the soil. Or you may use bone meal, giving one application only during the summer. Take indoors when the first fall frost threatens and place in a temperature as near 50 degrees as possible. Water whenever the soil begins to appear dry. When the buds begin to show color, transfer the plant to the living room; and if you want the blossoms to last longer than they ordinarily would, remove to a cool place at night—to a temperature not higher than 60 degrees.

A sharp watch should be kept for signs of various insect pests which may appear on these plants. As a precaution against any or all of these, I advise weekly spraying with clear, tepid water. This is best accomplished by placing the plants in the bath tub or the kitchen sink. Turn the pots on their sides and spray both upper and under surfaces of the foliage with sufficient force to dislodge any lurking insects. Have a care, however, that the spray is not strong enough to tear the leaves.

Because some of these pests, the red spider for instance, are so minute that they often escape detection by the naked eye, it is well to inspect your plants with a magnifying glass at frequent intervals. If mealy bug is found, remove with the point of a hairpin and apply a drop of alcohol or kerosene emulsion to the spot. This pest is easily detected because of its cotton-like covering. If the water spray fails to completely dislodge the aphis, use a nicotine solution in the sprayer, giving special attention to the under side of the foliage. This may be purchased from any seed house, together with directions for its use. Tobacco dust, stirred with the soil, is also effective in combatting this insect.

Ethel M. Eaton

**A Tuesday Feature**

## P.-T. A. Head Urges Cheerful Sacrifice

CHICAGO, Dec. 22 (AP)—The President of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers stated today there was a need for a nation-wide rationing program, and she urged Americans to make "proudly and cheerfully the required sacrifices."

In a special message made public at the Congress headquarters here, Mrs. William Kletzer of Portland, Ore., said commodity restrictions were "the foremost civilian need before America today."

"To meet the new restrictions with complaint or recrimination—or, worse still, with actual deceit—is to invite the building up of undesirable attitudes in our children," Mrs. Kletzer said. "The manner in which we meet its demands can help to make or mar our children as citizens of the postwar world.

"A child who constantly hears his elders wail about an occasional meatless meal, for example, as though it were a major tragedy is not likely to perceive either the purpose of meat rationing or the need of unselfishness toward the rest of the world."

## Some Events Kept Dark By Germans

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON—Among items censored in the German press and radio for home consumption, according to overseas listening posts of the United States Federal Communications Commission, are the following:

The announcement that 1,000,000 United States soldiers will be in service abroad by the end of December.

Admiral Jean Darlan's appeal to the Moslems of North Africa.

General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's latest retreat.

The unshackling of German prisoners in Canada and Great Britain.

The large increase in United States Lend-Lease aid to the United Nations during the last quarter year.

The sending of United States locomotives to Great Britain.

General Arnold's announcement that new United States aircraft armament will make the Flying Fortress guns look like peashooters.

**New Oil Tanker Launched**

CHESTER, Pa. (AP)—The Esso Pittsburgh, latest in the fleet of tankers of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, has been launched at the Sun Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co.

## President Lauds Canada's Role In British Air-Training Scheme

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 22 (AP)—President Roosevelt described the British Comonwealth air training plan as "one of the grand conceptions of this war, grand both in design and execution," in a letter to Prime Minister Mackenzie King on the occasion of the third anniversary of the signing of the British Commonwealth Air Training Agreement.

Following is the text of the President's letter, dated Dec. 16 and made public by the Prime Minister's Office.

My dear Mr. Prime Minister:—

"I have been requested to send a word of greeting on the third anniversary of the signing of the British Commonwealth Air Training Agreement.

"This I am glad to do, for this agreement embodied one of the grand conceptions of this war, grand both in design and execution. It is a privilege for me to pay tribute to Canada on such an occasion, for the plan has been to a great extent Canada's responsibility and Canada's achievement.

Before Pearl Harbor, hundreds of our American youth, eager to share in the fight against brutal aggression, flocked to Canada, joined the RCAF, went through your training plan and qualified as air-crew.

Last December, Canada, with generosity and understanding, made the way easy for the return of these fine young men to fight under their own flag, if they so desired. But wherever they fight or whatever uniform they wear, they are all playing a noble part in the common struggle.

May this great air training plan, which, as I once said on another occasion, has made Canada the Airdrome of Democracy, go from strength to strength.

May it continue to send into the skies thousands of eager and courageous young fliers, until the enemy is swept from the air and lies crushed on earth beneath the ruins of his own temple of tyranny.

### *U. S. Army War Show Drew Over Four Million Persons*

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 22 (AP)—The Army War Show, concluding six months of demonstrating fighting tactics, drew more than four million spectators in the 18 cities it made on its tour.

Colonel Wilson Tarlton Bals, in charge of the show, personally sold the 4,000,000th ticket last night to Mary Jane Wilson of Atlanta as both the tour and the local showing were heading into the final performance. Proceeds went to war relief work.

The last night's attendance was placed at more than 16,000. The show will be disbanded here.

# Travel


## ATLANTIC COAST LINE RAILROAD

**Will, under authority granted in General Permit No. 24-5 of Office of Defense Transportation, dated December 12th, 1942, operate an Additional Section of the**

## HAVANA SPECIAL

**(Southbound—Washington Section No. 75)**
**(Northbound—Advance Section No. 76)**

**SCHEDULED PRIMARILY FOR *Service Men***

**EFFECTIVE DECEMBER 21st, 1942**

### HAVANA SPECIAL

*Increasing War-Time demand for transportation has necessitated the addition of this daily schedule between Washington and Miami.*

Planned primarily to meet the needs of Service Men, this train is conveniently scheduled to serve the camps and bases located on or near the main line of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad and the Florida East Coast Railway.

Coaches, Dining Car, Baggage Car. As seats are reserved, reservations must be made in advance.

**Condensed Daily Schedule**

| | No. 75 Southbound |
|---|---|
| Washington, D. C. (R.F.&P.) | Lv. 9:30 AM |
| Richmond, Va. (R.F.&P.) | Ar. 12:00 M |
| Richmond, Va. (A.C.L.) | Lv. 12:10 PM |
| Rocky Mount, N. C. (A.C.L.) | Lv. 2:10 PM |
| Wilson, N. C. (A.C.L.) | Lv. 2:35 PM |
| Fayetteville, N. C. (A.C.L.) | Lv. 3:49 PM |
| Florence, S. C. (A.C.L.) | Ar. 5:20 PM |
| Florence, S. C. (A.C.L.) | Lv. 5:30 PM |
| Charleston, S. C. (No. Sta.) (A.C.L.) | Lv. 7:05 PM |
| Savannah, Ga. (A.C.L.) | Ar. 9:05 PM |
| Savannah, Ga. (A.C.L.) | Lv. 9:10 PM |
| Jacksonville, Fla. (A.C.L.) | Ar. 11:50 PM |
| Jacksonville, Fla. (F.E.C.) | Lv. 12:20 AM |
| St. Augustine, Fla. (F.E.C.) | Ar. 1:05 AM |
| Daytona Beach, Fla. (F.E.C.) | Ar. 2:08 AM |
| Coco Rockledge, Fla. (F.E.C.) | Ar. 3:34 AM |
| *Hobe Sound, Fla. (F.E.C.) | Ar. 5:47 AM |
| Camp Murphy, Fla. (F.E.C.) | Ar. 5:52 AM |
| West Palm Beach, Fla. (F.E.C.) | Ar. 6:20 AM |
| Boca Raton, Fla. (F.E.C.) | Ar. 7:06 AM |
| Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. (F.E.C.) | Ar. 7:30 AM |
| Hollywood, Fla. (F.E.C.) | Ar. 7:43 AM |
| Miami, Fla. (F.E.C.) | Ar. 8:20 AM |

*Conditional Stop.

*Service to all Florida East Coast points operated in connection with Florida East Coast Railway.*

### Other Trains—EFFECTIVE DECEMBER 6th, 1942

**TAMIAMI CHAMPION (East Coast)**
*Two Sections*
**Lv. New York (Penn. Sta.) 3:05 P. M. Daily**
*First Section:* Coaches and Dining Cars.
*Second Section:* Coaches, Pullmans and Dining Cars. Both Sections through to Miami. Serving also Florence, Charleston, Savannah, Nahunta, Brunswick, Jacksonville, St. Augustine, Daytona Beach, Palm Beach, Ft. Lauderdale and all East Coast points. Arrive Miami, First Section 5:05 PM; Second Section 5:15 PM.

**TAMIAMI CHAMPION (West Coast)**
**Lv. New York (Penn. Sta.) 12:20 P. M. Daily**
Coaches, Pullmans and Dining Cars to Jacksonville, Tampa (via Orlando), and St. Petersburg (via Ocala). Also serves Wilson, Fayetteville, Florence, Charleston, Savannah, Winter Park, Lakeland, Gainesville, Clearwater, Belleair and other Central and West Coast Florida points. Arrive Tampa 2:30 PM; St. Petersburg 5:30 PM.

**HAVANA SPECIAL**
*Regular Section*
**Lv. New York (Penn. Sta.) 10:15 P. M. Daily**
Coaches, Pullmans, Dining Car. For Jacksonville, Miami, Tampa, Sarasota and St. Petersburg. Also serves Rocky Mount, Wilson, Fayetteville, Wilmington (via Fayetteville), Florence, Charleston, Savannah. Sleeping cars Jacksonville for Clewiston (via Mountain Lake, Lake Wales, Sebring and Lake Placid), and for Ft. Myers (via Winter Haven, Arcadia and Punta Gorda). Arrive Jacksonville 8:20 PM; Miami 7:00 AM*; Tampa 6:10 AM*; St. Petersburg 7:00 AM*. (*Second morning.) †Sleeper open 10:30 PM.

**PALMETTO LIMITED**
**Lv. New York (Penn. Sta.) 2:05 P. M. Daily**
*(Coach Passengers Lv. N. Y. 2:30 P. M.)*
Coaches, Pullmans, Dining Car. Through Pullman for Wilmington (via Goldsboro). For Augusta (via Sumter). For Charleston and Savannah. Connecting train for Port Royal from Yemassee. Arrive Wilmington 8:30 AM; Augusta 12:20 PM; Savannah 11:25 AM.

**TO HELP WIN ••• USE TRANSPORTATION WISELY**

- As adequate railroad transportation is essential for Victory, America's railroads are doing their job.
- Coast Line is still meeting the essential travel needs of its patrons. But as military travel necessarily must come first, civilians are urged to observe the following patriotic *War-Time Travel Code:*
- Plan every trip and buy tickets and Pullman space in advance—accepting space available.
- Buy round-trip tickets.
- Don't change your plans. If necessary to change plans cancel space promptly.
- Travel light—take only one piece of baggage on train. Check other baggage at least a day before departure.
- Travel during mid-week whenever possible.
- Remember that trains are crowded; wait your turn in the dining car, vacating promptly after being served—so others may be seated.
- Remain at home unless the trip is necessary.
- Trains may be late—War traffic must be served first.
- It's patriotic to be patient, and you can help win by *using transportation wisely.*

**J. H. PITTS**
**District Passenger Agent**
**294 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.**
**LIBerty 2112**

## ATLANTIC COAST LINE RAILROAD

***THE RAILROADS ARE COOPERATING—COOPERATE WITH THE RAILROADS***


# Hotels · Resorts


### San Francisco

**HIGH ATOP NOB HILL**
*You see more of San Francisco when you stop at the "Mark"*
★ HOTEL ★
**MARK HOPKINS**
SAN FRANCISCO
RATES $5.00 AND UP
GEO. D. SMITH, General Manager

**SAN FRANCISCO Hospitality**
THE CLIFT FROM $4.00 Truly distinguished. Downtown, Geary at Taylor St.
HOTEL PLAZA FROM $2.50 Facing Union Square, on Post Street at Stockton
ALEXANDER HAMILTON 22-Story Modern Apartment Hotel Rooms from $3, Apts. from $3.50 a day, $80 a month. Drive-in-garage.

**HOTEL Stewart SAN FRANCISCO**
Downtown on Geary St., above Union Square. Rates with bath $2.75 to $4.00, one person; $3.85 to $6.60, two persons; without bath, $2.00, one person; $3.00, two persons. CHARLES A. and MARGARET STEWART, Proprietors.

**HOTEL DRAKE-WILTSHIRE**
STOCKTON AT POST • SAN FRANCISCO
In the heart of downtown city, half block from beautiful Union Square. Convenient to every point of interest. 250 rooms with bath.
SINGLE $2.00, Double $2.50

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**STILLWELL HOTEL LOS ANGELES**
From $10 Week, $2 Day, all private baths. Famous for hospitality. 2 blks. to Third Church.
338 S. GRAND, Downtown

### Colorado

**SHIRLEY-SAVOY DENVER**
Two persons for the Price of One
400 Rooms from $1.50
COFFEE SHOP AND CAFE
Broadway at 17th

### Minnesota

**HOTEL LOWRY**
SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA
$2.00 up Rooms with Bath $3 $4.00 per person
Special Rates for Tourist Parties as low as
4 AIR-COOLED RESTAURANTS
ADJOINING GARAGE HAS DIRECT ENTRANCE INTO HOTEL

*See Also*
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*Every Friday*

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A good hotel makes frequent calls for service unnecessary by anticipating the traveler's requirements. Rooms, $4.50 up.
**HOTEL ROOSEVELT**
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MADISON AVE. AT 45th ST., N. Y.

**HOTEL GREAT NORTHERN**
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# Today's Woman

*The Christian Science Monitor*
*Tuesday, December 22, 1942*

## Alexandra Tolstoy Provides Work And New Hope to Russian Refugees at Camp Reed

By Inez Whiteley Foster

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

It has been scarcely a year since Alexandra Tolstoy, daughter of Count Leo Tolstoy, Russia's great novelist, dramatist and idealist, first put into actual working effect in America her father's dream for a co-operative Russian colony. Yet in this short time many a forlorn, heart-crushed Russian refugee, forced once more into exile by war, has found not only new hope and new strength, but also new purpose and new friends at Camp Reed as Miss Tolstoy's project on the banks of the Hudson in New York has been named.

The idea for establishing this present co-operative colony presented itself to Miss Tolstoy when she sought some way to alleviate the desperate plight of a wave of Russian refugees who fled to America from France in the early days of the present war.

**A Place of Refuge**

"The new life of poor Russians in the United States is often very complicated, especially for refugees with no family connections," said Miss Tolstoy. "We are happy that in Camp Reed we now have a place where a Russian who is in trouble for a while can stay until he or she is able to work.

"Already some of our temporary women guests, after a period of rest and adjustment, have been able to find jobs with which they can support not only themselves, but their children as well. Others are grateful to think of Camp Reed as their permanent home, a place they will never have to leave. This is especially true of one refugee, directly from Lisbon, who came after a bewildering day in New York. Over seventy years of age, she cheerfully insists on doing, as her share of community work, all the cleaning, packing and candling of our eggs; and is very good at her task too."

To Alexandra Tolstoy, always vitally interested in humanitarian work, the establishment of co-operative projects is no new work. Youngest of nine children, she was both companion and secretary to her distinguished father. After his passing, she carried on his ideals for community welfare by starting a cultural center of her own.

Beginning with a kindergarten for children of peasants in the region of Yasnaya Polyana, former country estate of the Tolstoy family, Miss Tolstoy, expanded her enterprise into six schools, including grade and high schools for 600 pupils. With her now, as supervisor of Camp Reed's large poultry division, is Miss Marta Knudsen, old friend and co-teacher at Yasnaya Polyana, who will soon conduct new and practical educational courses for the colony's small dwellers.

Not only older-generation Russians, but as many as 50 children are often in residence at Camp Reed. Ranging in age from 6 to 14 years, they too are there because of war's uprooting. Some of them are descendants of the old nobility and bear names once prominent in the Czarist regime. Others are sons and daughters of former peasant families. But together now, they are learning how to be good Americans. And they are learning, too, their heritage of Russian culture; how to sing the music and understand the literature and religion of their parents' native country.

Under Miss Tolstoy's supervision, each child is being taught how to farm, and each one puts in an hour of daily work on the camp's 70 acres. Even the six-year-olds are taught the joy of working on the land, while Camp Reed's more grown-up young Russian-Americans dig cabbages and potatoes, carrots and beets; haul stones for the several chicken coops and do the milking.

"I am trying to teach our children how to raise their own food so that they will understand that there is a certain labor, a certain discipline and a certain habit for work which must be put into life," said Miss Tolstoy. "Life is not a plaything, and when children stay at Camp Reed, parents are told that their children will be taught how to work on the land as a necessary part of education. My father used to say that he believed the only person who really had a right to his food was the farmer. When our children start milking now, they soon learn that it is no easy thing to take care of a cow. Now they know too the value of milk, and they also know the value of the beets they pull. Almost every time they sit down to eat, some child will say, 'Oh, this is our own butter,' or 'These are my carrots,'" she smiled.

Into school lunch boxes also go home-grown apples. Daily, Camp Reed's young farmers walk to school at Valley Cottage, three-quarters of a mile each way; and daily they also clean and straighten up their own dormitories. In addition, each child must take his turn at serving meals in the communal dining room, and learn consideration for others by watching to see that all at his table are well taken care of. And never is food allowed to remain uneaten on any child's plate. If a youngster exhibits a bit of mealtime temperament, older playmates soon remind him of the terrific hardships thousands of children in Europe now undergo.

**An Experienced Agriculturist**

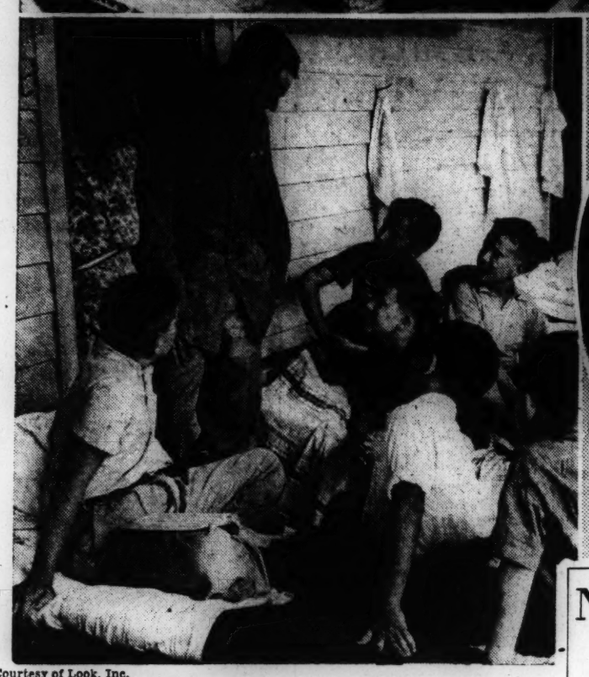
Alexandra Tolstoy herself is an experienced, well-grounded agriculturist. Already, under her competent direction, Camp Reed is partly self-sustaining and produces all of its own food except meats, fish and staples. What the colony does not need is sold, and fresh eggs from the 2,000 laying hens (which Miss Tolstoy plans to increase to 5,000) find ready city markets.

"Besides this, I think we have already canned at least one ton of sauerkraut this year," said Miss Tolstoy, "as well as corn, string beans, tomatoes and other vegetables. In a sense, we look upon our work at Camp Reed as a small part of our war contribution. America needs food now, and the more we are able to raise here, the more we help American and Russian troops."

Not only by the raising of food supplies is Camp Reed contributing to the war effort, but also in Russian relief. In the recent shipment of parcels sent by "Relief to Russia" to bring comfort to Russian prisoners of war in Finland, of the 8,000 in the shipment, 3,000 came from the Tolstoy Foundation under whose auspices Camp Reed is maintained.

President of Tolstoy Foundation, Miss Tolstoy dropped her title of "Countess" when she became an American citizen in 1939. In addition to her work for the Foundation and for Camp Reed, she is frequently heard from the lecture platform on the subject of "War and Peace" and is soon to have published her third book.

And in helping sons and daughters of Russia to find a new life in a new land, and to learn how to rule out former class and political distinctions in favor of a common economic and democratic cultural good, she is a noble successor to her distinguished father for the betterment of mankind.



Courtesy of Look, Inc.

**Happy scenes at Camp Reed, Alexandra Tolstoy's farm on the Hudson, in New York, for Russian refugees. (Above, left) Some of the women residents of the colony doing their share of the canning work. Under Miss Tolstoy's direction the camp is partly self-sustaining and cans much of the food it grows. Miss Tolstoy is at the extreme left of the picture, standing next to Bishop Sava, a refugee from Poland. On right is Mrs. Leonid Andreeff, widow of the well-known Russian writer. (Above, right) Each child in Camp Reed is taught how to farm, even the six-year-olds. (Lower, left) Mrs. M. Doubassoff, who is house mother at the camp, and her son Theodore, now a pilot in the United States Army. He is showing his wings to some of the Camp Reed boys. (Lower, right) Milking is one of the chores of the older boys. Miss Tolstoy looks on.**

## College Credits For Work In Service

*By the Associated Press*

Iowa City, Iowa

A plan whereby men and women in the armed forces may receive college credits for certain types of work done while in the service has been adopted by eight Midwest institutions, Virgil M. Hancher, President of the University of Iowa, has announced.

Acting as spokesman for the group, he said colleges taking part in the program were the University of Iowa, Iowa State College, University of Illinois, University of Indiana, Michigan State College, University of Minnesota, Ohio State University, and the University of Chicago.

Other schools in the Midwest are preparing to adopt the plan, he added.

Under the program, persons who have studied such subjects as mathematics, physics, meteorology, etc., while in the Army or Navy will be given special examinations if they desire academic credits for the work.

Upon completing the tests, a transcript of credits will be prepared and sent to schools on request in a manner similar to the transferring of credit transcripts from one college to another.

The tests, which will be prepared and given by Government agencies, are to determine standards and qualifications of the work received by the service men. The work must be on a par with the standards of the college curriculum and must be similar to that offered in regular courses.

## Free Schooling

*By the Associated Press*

Washington

Plans are being made for the Government to finance the college schooling of a number of women and civilian men as well as men in the service, War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt told a press conference Dec. 21.

These would meet the needs of industry, government and the civilian population for an interrupted flow of trained scientific and professional personnel from the institutions of higher learning, Mr. McNutt said, adding that trained women are as important to the country as trained men.

The number that will get an education in this way will depend on how much Congress appropriates for the purpose, McNutt explained. He declined to say what appropriation the War Manpower Commission would ask.

These students will supplement the 150,000 that Mr. McNutt estimated the military services would send to college in uniform to take specified courses preparing them for duties in the armed forces.

The deferment provided for students and instructors with certain credits in those fields of study will last until the end of the school term in progress on next March 1 and meanwhile, the program will be perfected and put before Congress.

Mr. McNutt indicated that students in the civilian program would be allowed to choose the colleges they attend at government expense. Military service students will attend colleges with which their services make contracts for instruction.

## Victory Taxes Made Clear

*By the Associated Press*

Washington

Just in case you've forgotten, the new Victory tax becomes effective Jan. 1 and from then on your weekly pay will be a continuing reminder that something new has been deducted.

As its Christmas present to the taxpayers, the House of Representatives has issued a series of questions and answers intended to put the public "hep" to the new levy.

Here they are, as prepared by Representative Daniel A. Reed, New York Republican, and approved by the House:

Q. What is the so-called Victory tax?

A. It is a new type of individual income tax, which is imposed in addition to the regular income tax.

Q. What is the rate of tax?

A. Five per cent of the income in excess of $12 a week, or $624 annually.

Q. Does the $624 exemption apply to both married and single persons?

A. Yes; allowance for the married status is provided under the postwar credit which is allowed, the amount being larger for married persons than for single persons.

Q. Does the 5 per cent rate apply to the entire income if it is greater than $624 per annum?

A. No; only to the amount in excess of $624.

Q. Is allowance made for interest payments, charitable deductions, and so forth, as is the case under the regular income tax?

A. Not in the case of wages and salaries. These deductions are allowed if incurred in carrying on a trade or business. An individual who is in business can also deduct other business expenses, including the cost of goods sold. In other words, the tax applies to the gross income in the case of wages and salaries, and to the net income of the individual's trade or business.

Q. What is the postwar credit which is allowed in connection with the Victory tax?

A. Single persons are allowed a credit of 25 per cent of the amount of their Victory tax, and married persons a credit of 40 per cent, plus 2 per cent for each dependent. In no case, however, can the credit exceed $500 in the case of a single person, $1,000 in the case of a married person, or $100 for each dependent.

Q. Does a person have to wait until after the war to get the postwar credit?

A. No; it may be used currently, at the option of the taxpayer, as a deduction for life insurance premiums paid, for amounts paid on outstanding indebtedness or for amounts invested in war bonds. For example, if a married person's Victory tax amounted to $100, he could reduce his liability by 40 per cent, or $40, if he had paid out that much or more during the year for life insurance premiums, mortgage payments, or war bond purchases. Thus his net Victory tax liability would be $60. However, if he chose, or if he had made no such payments during the year, he would pay the full amount of the Victory Tax, and thereby become entitled to receive, after the cessation of hostilities, a postwar credit of $40 for the year. If only part of the Victory tax credit is used currently, the balance is refundable after the war.

Q. How is the postwar credit payable?

A. It will be allowed as an offset against any taxes due from the taxpayer after the cessation of hostilities. Any balance will be refunded to the taxpayer immediately.

Q. Does the taxpayer have to file a separate return in connection with the Victory tax?

A. No; it will be computed on regular income tax return.

Q. How is the Victory tax paid?

A. It is deducted automatically from your salary by your employer. Under a withholding provision.

## No-One Makes Buckwheat Cakes Like Grandmother!

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

One of the most vivid recollections of my childhood is breakfast in the big farm kitchen at Grandmother's, with the enticing odors of wood smoke, browning cakes and frying sausage all mingling delectably. Through the tiny-paned windows the bright rays of the morning sun slanted across the table; while outside yellow leaves from the old maple drifted lazily, one by one, to the ground.

I have since eaten buckwheats in many places, but never have I been able to recapture the tantalizing flavor of Grandmother's.

Of course preparation had to be made in advance, so the night before the morning on which the pancake season was to open, Grandmother mixed her yeast batter. This was kept in a fat brown jug in the cellar; and once filled, this jug was never allowed to become empty throughout the winter. Occasionally, we had currant pancakes as a change from buckwheats; but the batter for these was made fresh as wanted. Here are Grandmother's "rules" for both kinds:

**Buckwheat Cakes**

½ yeast cake
1 cup scalded milk
1 cup hot water
½ teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons molasses
2 cups buckwheat flour
¼ cup lukewarm water

Let milk and water cool to lukewarm and into it crumble the yeast; add salt, molasses and flour to make a batter thin enough to pour. Stir until free from lumps. Place in an earthern crock, cover and let rise overnight at room temperature. In the morning, when ready to use, stir in soda dissolved in lukewarm water. Bake on a hot greased griddle. They should be as thin as paper, with lacy brown edges. If the batter seems too thick, add milk or water until it is the right consistency. To any left-over batter, always add soda before baking.

**Pancakes with Currants**

1 cup sour milk
1 egg well-beaten
1¼ cups flour
½ teaspoon soda
1 tablespoon melted butter
1 cup currants
¼ teaspoon salt

Sift the dry ingredients, add egg and sour milk and beat until smooth. Add melted butter and the currants which have been washed and dried. Bake on a hot greased griddle. Sour cream may be used instead of milk, omitting the melted butter. These are delicious served with butter and powdered sugar—if you can get them both! I have halved Grandmother's recipes to adapt them to present-day usage.

The spreads for Grandmother's cakes were home-grown. Grandfather had one of the finest sugar orchards for miles around; and in addition to a plentiful supply of clear, golden syrup, there was always a bucket of "stirred sugar" in the buttery—delicious with butter on hot cakes. For a change from maple flavor there was honey—Uncle Jim kept bees—and one could have a choice of flavors too; clover, apple-blossom, buckwheat or basswood. Today we have a greater variety of toppings for our cakes, though some of them have to fall back on honey.

**Honey Cream**

¼ cup honey
2 tablespoons soft butter (or a butter substitute)
2 tablespoons cream

Beat these thoroughly. This may seem thick, but the hot cakes will melt it.

But—delicious as these are—oh, how I long for a taste of Uncle Jim's best "apple-blossom" or Grandfather's "first run" trickling over my golden-brown cakes from the old blue glass syrup pitcher on Grandmother's breakfast table!

**Ethel M. Eaton**

## Raising Angoras an Easy and Profitable Family Project

*This is the second of two articles on the subject of Angoras, which have become especially important because their soft hair can be used to make many warm garments at a time when wool is scarce. The Federation of American Angora Breeders, East Haven, Conn., of which Allan Gilbert, East Haven, Conn., is President, will supply detailed information on the care of rabbits to anyone desiring it, and any inquiries should be directed there. The first article appeared last Friday.*

By J. Rodger Darling

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Three years ago I received a letter from a woman in Texas who wanted to invest her pension in Angora wool rabbits. My advice was "caution . . ."

But today the answer would be: "Raising Angora rabbits for wool is a pleasant, profitable, and patriotic hobby that can easily be developed into a full-time business by any housewife or family. . . ."

The war has wrought this change. Although Americans long have used annually over 100,000 pounds of Angora wool—pure or mixed with sheep wool—for sweaters, scarves, mittens, babies' wear, and any garment where beauty, warmth, and durability are required, three-quarters of this came from abroad. The war cut off imports, but the use of Angora, previously thought of as a luxury, did not decline. It was "drafted" for countless new purposes.

America's 1,500 Angora breeders found it difficult to persuade their 150,000 silken-coated rabbits to produce enough wool for regular purposes plus use as a substitute for finer sheep wool; in mixture with synthetics; for manufacture into yard goods for garments from topcoats to neckties; and for military service in the Air Corps and the Arctic.

The Government stepped in and—following England's example, where the Angora is helping in the war by supplying needed wool and fertilizer—urged greater domestic rabbit production. Farm Security Administration loans were extended to Angora breeders.

Then the draft began calling men from the Angora industry. But rabbitries require no care that women and children cannot easily give them. Women have played a large part in this business ever since a French sailor in 1765 brought some bunnies from Angora, Turkey, to a waiting mademoiselle in Marseille.

The raising of Angora rabbits makes a project in which all the family can take an interest. It is also suitable for any climate, proven by rabbitries to be found from Mexico to Canada—with one even located on a fire escape in the Bronx. In beginning a rabbitry, breeding stock should be carefully chosen. A stamp sent to the Federation of American Angora Breeders will bring you a list of reliable breeders in your state.

**Small Outlay Required**

The average cost of good breeding stock is about $12 apiece for Seniors (rabbits of breeding age) and $5 for Juniors (under six months). This is not a big outlay, as you are advised by experts to limit your start to one or two trios, consisting of two does (females) and one buck (male).

For each rabbit you have you must provide an individual hutch. This is not a large investment either, for each hutch is only the size of a small trunk and is made simply of chicken wire tacked on a wooden frame. The sanitary floor is of wire or wood slats through which the droppings will fall. Cost per hutch runs from $1.50 maximum to practically nothing if there is in the family a young fellow handy with tools.

Making your Angora farm a family affair not only divides the light, pleasant work but is good training for the children. If it is made clear to Junior that as his share of the enterprise he must give the rabbits their morning meal before he leaves for school, and that Sister is to feed them in the evening at a regular hour, a sense of responsibility will be developed.

For breakfast, the rabbits should receive a hay or greens ration (alfalfa, clover, cabbage, etc.) and for supper, rabbit pellets or grain (wheat, oats, or barley). If all feed is purchased it will cost only $1.00 to $1.75 per rabbit per year. But even this low figure can be drastically cut if you feed home-grown crops.

To find the best and cheapest feed for your part of the country send for Wildlife Leaflet 202, "Angora Rabbit Wool Production," Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C. As a beginner, learn all you can about your subject.

You will learn readily the ease with which rabbits are bred. That is one of the reasons for starting on a small scale.

Angora does are good mothers. They use their own softest fur to line the nest and keep their babies warm, but it is wise to bring your breeding does into the cellar during the winter to protect them from sub-fifty degree temperatures. However, Angoras are hardy; not minding the heat if sheltered from direct sun rays in weather warmer than ninety degrees, and being able to stand almost any cold while in coat.

Five times each year they must part with this coat, for it is your main source of income. There are two painless, simple methods of gathering this "golden fleece."

**Gathering the Fleece**

The first is by "shearing" the rabbit from tail to head with a pair of ordinary blunt-nosed barber's scissors. As it is quickly sheared the wool is dropped into one of five paper bags standing about the table or bench, thus being graded according to length and cleanliness.

An Angora needs no grooming or bathing but keeping the animal in clean quarters pays dividends, for while the soiled No. 5 wool sells for $.35 a pound, the clean, long No. 1 wool brings in over $5.50 a pound and with good care a breeder can expect 80 per cent of the wool to be in this class!

The other method of painlessly "plucking" the matured three-inch coat of the Angora is a trifle difficult to begin because it is necessary to ascertain the exact period of moult, but it pays well with plucked wool bringing $6.50 a pound!

These prices are what you can expect if you ship your raw wool to market.

No matter how you market this fairy fiber, there is also good income from the sale of nitrogen-rich rabbit fertilizer; nitrates are rare in war time. Breeding stock, too, bring good prices.

And in addition to the financial benefits is the kindness children learn by caring for these gentle living creatures which are lovable pets as well as a source of income.

## 'Grams' Are Lively Ladies, Says Grandma

*By the Associated Press*

New York

Grandma is in this war, too, and she wants people to quit shoving her into a corner rocking chair.

Grandma's work in the Home-Front battalion and a half dozen hints on how she can be a perfect grandmother were outlined today by Mrs. Darrelle Shirley of Mystic, Conn., President of the American Grandma's Association.

This no-dues group was formed to let America know its grandmas are lively ladies who are willing and able to help in the war effort.

"Usually when you think of Grandma you immediately conjure up a picture of a gray-haired lady sitting in a rocking chair, or of a gabby old fuss-budget," said Mrs. Shirley. "Well, that's a very untrue picture. A small number of us may be like that, but the majority are definitely different, especially since Pearl Harbor. We are in the assembly lines of war plants; we are patrolling the streets during air raid alarms and we are taking care of homes so that others may be released for the more vigorous jobs of war work."

Some 3,000 grandmas are in war factories, Mrs. Shirley said, besides the innumerable ones who cook, sew, mind children and otherwise run the Home-Front while younger adults do war jobs."

Mrs. Shirley herself proves grandma's home work can keep step with the newest generation. In addition to traditional household work, she repairs radios, lamps and other electrical or mechanical household gadgets.

To younger generations, Mrs. Shirley points out that grandmas have been through more than one war and know the ins and outs of rationing, meatless days and other war-geared regulations.

"The young men in this war have a more ambitious spirit to get out and fight for their country," she asserted. She's confident this could be the final war, because she thinks there will be a return to religion which will "develop finer principles."

The Association's hints for being a perfect grandma include:

1. Never interfere in a family argument—"a referee in domestic squabbles always gets hurt."

2. Don't complain about food prepared by others and boast of your own cooking.

3. Don't take advantage of your age and have everyone wait on you—lend a hand and be independent.

4. Don't bore visitors with old anecdotes and the family album.

5. Don't have "favorite" grandchildren but divide your affection equally.

6. Don't advise about in-laws.

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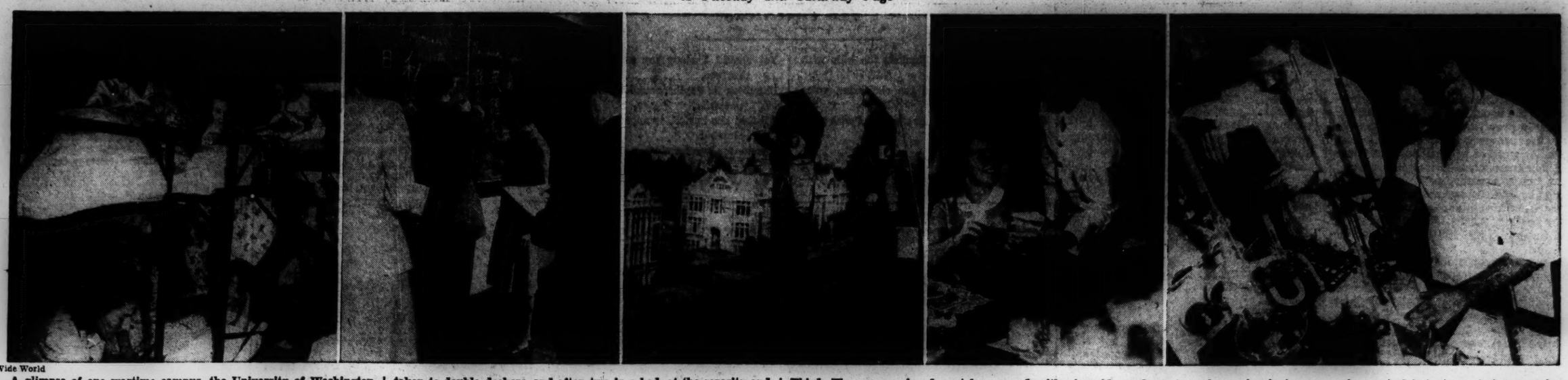
# Education

The Christian Science Monitor
Tuesday, December 22, 1942



*A Tuesday and Saturday Page*



Wide World

**A glimpse of one wartime campus, the University of Washington at Seattle, probably typical of those of the large State Universities in the United States. Beginning at the left: Living quarters in the University district are needed for war workers, so students have taken to double-deckers, and often two in a bed, at the sorority and fraternity houses. This is the Kappa Kappa Gamma House and filled to the brim. Next: A Japanese language class. Students include some of the men of the Armed Forces, a Chinese youth, and several women. Third: The campus is adequately manned with air raid wardens, plane spotters, etc., all trained and controlled under the R. O. T. C. Quartermaster Unit. Fourth: Sorority Houses used to have "house-boys" to wash dishes and wait on table. Now the girls do their own work, serving in turn on assignment, debutantes and those earning their way through school. Right: Faculty members in the Pharmacy Laboratory testing the butterfat content of canned milk for the Army, and lend-lease shipments to other United Nations.**

## Any Poll of an American State University Today Reveals Students Full of Purpose

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Seattle, Wash.

Does anyone remember a few years back when the reading public was shaking its head in despair over the college cut-ups who were gulping goldfish? Today it hardly seems possible that such a shallow and purposeless condition ever existed among the college youth. The campus lad this year is a serious fellow, likely to be clad in either a Naval Reserve uniform or an Army outfit. There is a spring in his step where there used to be a shuffle, and the careless slouch is gone from the shoulders that once carried a raccoon coat. Instead we have the straight military figure; and what a fine-looking chap he is!

The campus lassie has also changed her mode of living. Most of the girls hurry away as soon as classes are out to take over jobs for the rest of the day, to help out with the labor shortage. Slacks and Boeing identification buttons on cardigans are worn by many of the girls. They do not gather in groups eating ice cream cones, with time on their hands, as they used to do. These are young people with a purpose, and they mean to make every minute count in this war effort.

**They Have Learned to Walk**

To the onlooker in peace time the students seemed a carefree, frivolous lot as they climbed into their luxurious, open roadsters to save themselves walking even a block. It was a brave motorist who ventured forth in this University District after classes were out, as they tore around corners on two wheels. Little did any of them dream how precious those tires they were tearing to pieces would so soon become! Now the elegant roadsters are no longer to be seen parked along "Greek Row," and the jalopies with signs painted all over them have disappeared from in front of the "co-op" houses. Busses are jammed full of college students now. The boys and their "dates" go to the theaters and symphonies on them. They have also learned to walk places.

The Betty Co-eds in the sororities and Joe Undergrads in the fraternities who used to have their meals served in style, are facing for the duration a future of taking turns in waiting on their tables, due to the shortage of domestic help. At first the offers to serve were voluntary from the house members; now students are assigned to this duty. The girls in one sorority house wear the white mess jackets while waiting on tables. These are left-overs from the merry days when boys were available for this work. Debutantes serving gravy, potatoes, and peas give service with a smile. "Learning how to serve the table properly is fun," said a last year's beauty prize winner.

It is common knowledge how students here poured into the orchards to help save Washington's apple crop this last fall. So urgent was the need that the university practically dropped everything to co-operate with Gov. Arthur B. Langlie's request. From here alone over a thousand students left en masse for the apple country by train for the three-day picking trip.

The college student of today has changed a great deal outwardly, but perhaps not so much inwardly. Were they soft? It looks now as if they only seemed so. It may have been they were awaiting the time when something bigger than self-interest was handed to them to serve.

**Hazel Hitchcock Fox**

Wide World

**Shortage of labor on many a great American University campus brought about scenes like this last fall, when the students called an all-out to groom the lawn and borders. This looks more like a party than serious work, but the authorities everywhere report that the work really was done. Now, in colder regions, some are doubtless wielding snow shovels.**

## College Conference Stresses Place of Women in War Work

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

New York

The "must" place for college-trained women in the program to meet national needs in the war effort and the peace task ahead is stressed in a statement put before Paul V. McNutt, Federal Manpower Administrator, by the Seven-College Conference, of which Dean Virginia C. Gildersleeve of Barnard College is Chairman. Under the title, "Women's Colleges, the War, and the Postwar World," the Conference projects an "utmost aid" policy that sees it both an opportunity and a duty "to make liberal education count as an essential weapon in this fight to keep this a free nation and to build a more just and more decent world."

Signatory to the prospectus that would put such training on the Federal subsidy list are, besides Dean Gildersleeve, Katharine E. McBride, President of Bryn Mawr College; Roswell G. Ham, President of Mount Holyoke; Ada L. Comstock, President of Radcliffe; Herbert J. Davis, President of Smith; Henry Noble MacCracken, President of Vassar, and Ella Keats Whiting and Lucy Wilson, deans of Wellesley College, whose President, Lieut. Commander Mildred McAfee, is head of the Waves.

**All Must Fit Needs**

"By the law of the land, young men have been called to take their part by enrolling in the armed forces . . . ," the statement reads. "Without waiting for compulsion by law, it is our purpose, as colleges for women, to direct our policy and program . . . to find the special aptitude or gift of each student, and to direct the study and training which may make her an effective agent in the national enterprise. Anything less than the best and most suitable training for each . . . cannot be afforded by a country in a struggle which means survival or slavery.

"Women's colleges of arts and sciences and the coeducational institutions training women in arts and sciences are necessary to the war effort because they are providing essential workers on the higher levels for technical and professional work and leadership. . . . The WAVES require college women for their officers; the WAACS state they have need of large numbers of them; various government departments want them for many kinds of work; industry and the whole structure of civilian business and the social services require more college-trained women than can be supplied. As posts requiring a high degree of training are made vacant by the drawing off of larger numbers of men, they must be filled by women no less highly trained.

"In the humanities, as in the natural and social sciences, the education of the colleges for women provides means for meeting the nation's needs now in the war effort and in the great task which lies ahead. They train students to analyze material and to organize it for use. They develop imaginative understanding of the peoples now at war through training in their languages, history, arts. They prepare young women for the vast work of relief and reorganization in the postwar world."

**Educational Mission**

Promising concrete facts and statistics concerning graduates now in the war effort and definitive study programs for potential eligibles, the Conference stresses the importance, too, of the educational mission, and asks financial aid "so that the young women who have the best brains and the most promise of future usefulness, irrespective of the poverty or wealth of their families, may be trained for public service" The colleges must prepare to supply the teachers in the whole range from nursery school to college, if a wartime generation of children is to grow up with sound education," it urges.

"Many homes will give less to the children with the father in the Army and the mother in war work," the statement says of this phase. "A bigger burden than ever will rest upon the teachers. . . . Through education and teaching most of all may we hope to preserve our cultural heritage, which is one of the things we are fighting for."

## Commencement In December

Gambier, Ohio

Kenyon College's first special wartime Commencement was held here on Thursday, Dec. 10, with 15 men graduating in a somewhat briefer ceremony than usual. The Commencement speaker was the Rt. Rev. Henry Wise Hobson, D. D., Bishop of Southern Ohio, a Kenyon trustee, and winner of the Distinguished Service Cross in World War I, who founded and backed the Fight for Freedom Committee. President Gordon K. Chalmers announced that Kenyon will hold a Commencement at the end of each term during the accelerated program, since some men will have completed requirements for their degrees at the end of every 11-week period.

## Easy Steps to Correct English

### 'Whoever' and 'Whomever' Have Ways of Their Own

**Twenty-fourth of 50 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons**

**By Harriet Van Dyne Newman**

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

| Do You Say This | Or This? |
|---|---|
| 1. Award *whoever* deserves it. | 1. Award *whomever* deserves it. |
| 2. Give the book to *whoever* calls for it. | 2. Give the book to *whomever* calls for it. |

The correct sentences are at the left.

The words *whoever* and *whomever* are pronouns (words used instead of nouns) like *who* and *whom*, which we have been studying. *Whoever . . .* subject; *Whomever . . .* object.

We use *who* or *whom* when referring to a definite person; *whoever* or *whomever*, when referring in a general way to one or more persons.

These words — *whoever* and *whomever* — are found in clauses. You recall that a clause is a group of related words containing a subject and a predicate; as *whoever goes, whoever is present, whomever you wish.*

We resort to a clause when there is not a single word (*one* word) to express our meaning or thought. Consequently, we can use a clause as a subject or as an object, just as we can use a single word as a subject or as an object.

♦ ♦ ♦

Understanding this fact will be quite helpful to you. Here is this fact explained:

1. Nell will invite *him* (*him*, a single word, object of *invite*). Nell will invite (whoever, whomever) telephones. Here a clause—(whoever, whomever) telephones—is the object of *invite.*

*whoever* telephones (*whoever*, subject of verb *telephones*).

Thus we say: Nell will invite *whoever* telephones.

2. Why is this incorrect? Invite *whomever* telephones.

Because the subject of the verb *telephones* must be in the subjective case.

Be certain this method is clear to you: If the verb needs a subject, use the subjective case *who;* then, the *entire clause* may be the object of *another verb* in the sentence. Here it is explained:

1. Dan compliments *whoever deserves praise.*

Clause: *whoever deserves praise* (*whoever*, subject of *deserves*). The entire clause is the object of the verb *compliments.*

2. Dan compliments *whomever* deserves praise. (Incorrect and why?) Because the verb *deserves* should have a subject in the *subjective* case—not in the *objective.*

**Exercise 1**

Write either *whoever* or *whomever.* Are you watching the words *whoever* and *whomever* in your speech and writing?

1. The instructor will take ..... wishes to go.
2. Will you send ..... can drive well?
3. Sarah will invite ..... you wish.
4. Ben will bring ..... he believes enjoys skating.
5. You may bring ..... the instructor recommends.
6. I shall interview ..... you send.
7. I shall interview ..... comes.

In a previous lesson we learned that a preposition is a connecting word, such as *after, with, for, to, from.*

Just as a preposition can take a single word as an object, a preposition can also take a clause as an object.

1. I shall confer with *him* (*him*, single word, object of preposition *with*).
2. I shall confer with *whoever comes.*

The entire clause — *whoever comes*—is the object of the preposition *with.*

3. Ned will call for (whoever, whomever) wishes to go.

*whoever wishes to go* (*whoever*, subject of verb *wishes*). The entire clause—*whoever wishes to go*—is the object of the preposition *for.*

Ned will call for *whoever* wishes to go.

**Exercise 2**

Strike out the incorrect form.

1. Ted can call for (whoever, whomever) wishes to work.
2. The award goes to (whoever, whomever) gets the answer.
3. The award goes to (whomever, whoever) the club chooses.
4. He will give assistance to (whomever, whoever) asks.
5. Obtain information from (whoever, whomever) lectured.
6. With (whom, who) did you go?

CONCLUSION: You have learned that *whoever* and *whomever* lead very orderly lives: *whoever* is always a subject; *whomever*, always an object.

A. Two uses for the word *who* (or *whoever*):

1. Subject of verb. (*Who* called?)
2. After forms of verb *to be* (as *is, was, must be, must have been*). (It will be *who*?)

B. Two uses for the word *whom* (or *whomever*):

1. Object of verb. (Ted invited *whom*?)
2. Object of preposition. (with *whom* are you going?)

Do you always use correctly such words as *myself, himself, herself?* An explanation in the following lesson makes these words easily understood.

♦ ♦ ♦

**Answers**

Exercise 1: 1—whoever (subject of wishes); 2—whoever (subject of can drive); 3—whomever (object of wish); 4—whoever (subject of enjoys); 5—whomever (object of recommends); 6—whomever (object of send); 7—whoever (subject of comes).

Exercise 2: 1—whoever (subject of wishes); 2—whoever (subject of gets); 3—whomever (object of chooses); 4—whoever (subject of asks); 5—whoever (subject of lectured); 6—whom (object of preposition with).

**Please address any correspondence to the Education Editor.**

## Reject 'Education-as-Usual'

Among precedent-shattering decisions made by the heads of the nation's colleges at the recent conference of the Association of American Colleges at Philadelphia were these:

To admit to college students whether or not they have graduated from secondary schools, provided they meet entrance requirements and are recommended for admission by their school principals. The college administrators took this action so as to make it possible for a great number of boys to complete at least two years of college work on accelerated programs before reaching 18½, the average age for induction into the Army.

To urge intramural rather than intercollegiate athletic games.

To recommend that women's colleges go on an accelerated program, similar to the one approved for men.

To urge the Army and the Navy to utilize the resources of the colleges for Negro youth "with the hope and expectation that these resources will be fully utilized."

And finally the college heads said that they reject "education-as-usual" and are not seeking to protect any vested interests, and instead place their physical plants, faculty personnel, and other resources at the service of the National Government.

**CO-EDUCATIONAL**

## A Rallying Cry

The word "Democracy" is today on everybody's lips. Yet we do not feel that it is overused. Summed up in this one word are the aims of those who are defending themselves against the Nazi threat. Summed up also are the ideals and aspirations of all those who envision a more just and humanitarian world emerging from the present conflict. Democracy has become the rallying cry for human rights and human welfare; and that is hardly an ideal that can go out of fashion.

**Antioch Notes**

## Through the Editor's Window

### "For There Is No Friend Like a Sister"

*By Millicent Taylor*

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Small Shirley has a new baby sister and all the neighborhood of other little girls are round-eyed and soft-voiced with interest and reflected glory. Shirley on her part is already highly in favor of it. Brothers are nice, her tone indicates—but a sister—well, there is nothing quite so satisfying as another little girl coming along. One can almost hear her add, "What times we shall have!"

And indeed, as Christina Rossetti once said, "There is no friend like a sister." Yet how infrequently in song and story does one find this fact recorded. There are those precious March girls in "Little Women," and Elizabeth and Jane Bennett in "Pride and Prejudice." Doubtless there are others, but so few that they do not easily come to mind.

♦ ♦ ♦

We are daily becoming more aware of our blessings: Let us list the sister relationship among them. Those of you who have a sister whom you have made your lifelong friend know what this can mean. When you were children you played together—dolls, house in the raked leaves or a corner of the sewing room. You dressed up together in the half light of the cobwebby attic window near the big trunk; you made endless paper-doll houses and had foolish jokes and bywords, even a private jargon you called your "language" which other members of the family tried to talk, amid your half-stifled laughter.

One of you wore the other's hand-me-down clothes, or else you were so near of an age you had the supreme satisfaction (goodness knows why!) of dressing exactly alike. You carried on deep conversations as you trudged to school together, and you shared everything from soap to friends.

Mothers who have two little girls can help them to realize what this sort of relationship can be like. It never needs to be spoiled by quarreling and jealousy. If you have been a "big sister" or a "little sister" you know the sweet fragrance of girlish confidences as you give each other ecstatic hugs in bed at night. You know the joys of doing little intimate things for one another that a brother or a parent cannot do, the fun of sharing every kind of experience all through the years—even when you grow up and have to condense it into brief infrequent visits to each other's homes.

♦ ♦ ♦

Even as serving as "big brother" to various younger boys at school or in boys' clubs or Scout organizations is a fine inspiring experience, so serving as big sister to a younger girl, in Y. W. C. A., college, camp, or business house, is one of the most worth-while jobs a girl or woman can do.

Christina Rossetti's lines, the conclusion of the poem "Goblin Market," go:

"For there is no friend like a sister,
In calm or stormy weather,
To cheer one on the tedious way,
To fetch one if one goes astray,
To lift one if one totters down,
To strengthen whilst one stands."

Every girl or woman needs a sister, and she oughtn't to have to be without one just because she doesn't happen to have one in her family. Those of us who are girls or women can be sisters to somebody—perhaps several others—for the sake of our own sisters, or to make up for the sisters we never had. If we are, the world will be better off.

**A Tuesday Column**

## Democracy In

"It is time to make sure that everyone gets a liberal education and stop the snobbish drivel about terming some people college material and some not."

—Dr. Stringfellow Barr, President, St. John's College.

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# The Home Forum



## How Shall We Observe Christmas?

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

MANY TODAY are asking: How shall we observe this Christmas? Shall we prepare for the usual festivities? Others undoubtedly pray for courage and grace to bear the prospect of a broken family circle. Aggressive suggestions of separation, loneliness, nostalgic remembrance of other happy seasons, or fearful uncertainty about the future may present themselves. In spite of human misgivings, there is the best of reasons for genuine joy at Christmas. God and His universe are still the same.

Reverence and humility fill the heart as one ponders the sacred Scriptural record of the first Christmas. The beautiful, true story which Matthew and Luke relate, is untouched by time, indifference, or self-centered plans and pastimes. One marvels at the spiritual readiness of the unlearned shepherds and those who were counted wise men of their day. Scriptural prophecy and earnest longing had prepared their hearts and minds for the message of angels and the star of Bethlehem. No pride, fear, or stolidity hindered the divine impulsion which led them to the manger.

How the hearts of the villagers must have stirred as the shepherds told of the heavenly light which had seemed to transform their native hillside! Then these faithful ones, still praising God, returned meekly to their everyday task of sheep tending. The Wisemen of the East rejoiced when they found the young Jesus and his mother. By eager sharing of their material treasure they expressed in some measure their joy and gratitude for his appearing. Then, moved by heavenly intuition, they concealed the news of their precious discovery and returned, by a different route, to their own country. Thus the babe was saved from the murderous hate of Herod, the king. Angels, holy messengers of God, continued to guide and protect Jesus throughout his earthly experience.

Today many are grateful to Christian Science for giving them a pure and true understanding of Jesus' nativity, his mission, and the Christ-power which animated his mighty works. His appearance in human form enabled humanity to better understand what Christ, Truth, can do for all in every age. It was his unparalleled manifestation of Christ, the divine nature of God, which made Jesus the Saviour and Way-shower of mankind. Christ, Truth, is eternal and ever present. As its compassionate activity is prayerfully invoked, the diseased are made whole, the broken-hearted are comforted, and sinful sense is proved to be no part of God's perfect man.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has said (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 262), **"I love to observe Christmas in quietude, humility, benevolence, charity, letting good will towards man, eloquent silence, prayer, and praise express my conception of Truth's appearing."** In the quiet, sacred sanctuary of spiritualized thought there is no desire for meaningless merriment or material display. Real joy springs from the knowledge of ever-present Truth and Love. If discordant elements of mortal thought try to intrude and hide happiness, one may rest assured that these are illusive and powerless. God, good, is the only real presence and power. Man expresses Mind in wisdom, joy, goodness, and spiritual affection for all. Strained, tired faces, fretful scurrying, and estrangement scarcely express true Christmas benevolence. Angels beget a spiritual quietude to which worldly commotion, personal pressure, and physical distress are strangers.

On page 150 of "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy says tenderly, **"Space is no separator of hearts."** How comforting is this angel thought to those who long for the personal presence of absent dear ones! What a blessing to know that thoughts winged with spiritual love can span continents, sea, and the heavens! Since God is infinite Life, Love, Mind, Spirit, He must and does fill all space. The angels of His ever-presence never desert man, nor can he resist them. Matter and its supposed barriers of time, distance, and impenetrable substance have no actual existence. Man is forever led by Love and empowered by Mind to see, choose, and experience only that which is good.

Let us consider anew Mrs. Eddy's words (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 210): **"Good thoughts are an impervious armor; clad therewith you are completely shielded from the attacks of error of every sort. And not only yourselves are safe, but all whom your thoughts rest upon are thereby benefited."** What true thinker would ignore this priceless protection for himself and others? In the "eloquent silence" of spiritual knowing, the heart finds rest and a happy Christmas observance.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

## *Christmas Barter*

The balsam boughs are in again.
And lofty fragrances begin again
To infiltrate the span behind
The buyer's and the seller's mind.

The buyer turns each tree, perplexed,
Shall it be this or that one next?
The sea and pasture whirl in vision
And guess who gains with indecision?

When air is interlaced with spruce,
No seller gives a moment's truce.
No buyer really buys a tree,
But seller sells what comes in free.

ELIZABETH WOOLLEY

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL

*"What I say unto you I say unto all, WATCH"*
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Each week the Christian Science Sentinel goes out to the world with a wealth of articles and editorials, and also special and timely information regarding the Christian Science movement, together with authenticated testimonies of Christian Science healing. It was founded in 1898 by Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. Price, one year, $3.50; single copy, 10c.

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## *Ice Stillness*

Here lies snow that blankets the hills with silence
Sound is hushed, and the chattering voice of summer.
Calm and quiet the river when iced with stillness
Under its cover.

Yet should I stoop my ear to its crystal surface,
Plumbing its depths, sounding its cool white deepness,
All that lies buried, wrapped in such wintry slumber
Throbs for my hearing.

MARGUERITE JANVRIN ADAMS

## On Christmas Traditions

"OUR FOREFATHERS, when the common devotions of the Eve were over, and night was come on, were wont to light up candles of an uncommon size, which were called Christmas-candles, and to lay a log of wood upon the fire, which they termed a Yule Clog or Christmas block. These were to illuminate the house, and turn the night into day."

It is a pleasant thing to remember that the soft mysterious candlelight, associated with Christmas above all the other seasons of the year, is an ever-living tradition come down to us from distant ages. Candlelight, so gentle and so warm, is a fitting symbol of the joyousness of our Christmas celebration. It seems quite possible that our custom of candle-lighted trees may have come from as far back as the sixth century, when chandeliers of Byzantine origin were made in the shape of trees. They were called "arbores," and the light which they shed was from their many candles.

Or perhaps Christmas trees in their early origin stemmed from the May tree, and candlelights took the place of the white May blossom. Whatever their origin, candles and greens are part, an inseparable part, of the season—the use of greens probably being founded on the natural idea that whatever is green at this bleak season is emblematic of joy. Stowe, in his "Survey of London," tells us that: "Against the feast of Christmas every man's house, as also their parish churches, were decked with holm, ivie, bayes, and whatsoever the season of the yeere aforded to be greene: the conduits and standards in the streets were likewise garnished."

So, too, is the carol a token of joyousness—for "carole" originally meant "a dance in a ring to song," and that meaning continued in the seventeenth century. The crib of the infant Jesus, in the setting of the stable, was set up both in churches and in private houses, and about this the people sang and danced. Only the singing has survived as a folk custom, but there is a part of Yorkshire in which the children who go round caroling still carry "milly-boxes" (My Lady boxes), containing figures which represent the child Jesus and his mother.

The French equivalent, "noel," was derived from "novus," a cry of rejoicing for the new year, and came to mean also a cry of rejoicing for the new life. But the English carol remained typically an expression of joy that was associated with dancing; many of our best-known carols seem themselves to be dancing for joy, and this because of their energy and their compelling sense of movement.

The cheerful feast has always been a part of the Christmas season, too. "We will send for some of our loving neighbours and be merry altogether, until Childermass-day be past and gone. In which time my Wife Joan shall lay Apples in the fire to roast, my Man William shall tell thee a merry tale, and my Maid Margaret shall sing the melodious Carrols of several pleasant Tunes. . . ." This was in London, in 1675.

Pepys is a little more communicative about the feast; for he "dined well on some good ribbs of beef roasted and mince pies . . . and my heart full of true joy; and thanks to God Almighty for the goodness of my condition this day. After dinner I begun to teach my wife and Barker my song 'It is Decreed,' which pleases me mightily. . . ." Although he catalogues only the "roast ribbs of beef and mince pies," he had written the day before: "My people busy making mince pies," and we somehow feel sure that other savouries were brewing on the hearth; though probably not a feast of such staggering proportions as was common a few decades before, when it seems to have been quite the practice to serve "a pece of bief, a loyne of veale, 2 chickens, a legge of mutton, 3 quarts of strawberies, a quarte of creame." besides sauces flavored with musk, saffron, and ambergris, "sugar meats" or "marchpane"—the last an amazing delicacy of pounded almonds, pistachio nuts, sugar, essences.

After the Christmas feast, there might, in all probability, be a masque—perhaps that very masque of Ben Jonson's in which the spirit of Christmas "is attir'd in round hose, long stockings, a close doublet, a high crown'd hat with a broach, a long thin beard, a truncheon, little ruffes, white shoes, his scarffes, and garters tyed crosse, and his drum beaten before him"; and Caroll wears "a long tawney coat, with a red cap, and a flute at his girdle, his torch-bearer carrying a songe booke open." There, too, appeared "New-Yeare's Gifte, in a blew coat, servingman like, with an orange, and a sprig of rosemarie gilt on his head, his hat full of broaches, with a coller of gingerbread. . . ."

The masque is, of course, related to our own Christmas pageant; and in the feasting and caroling, in the beauty of greenery and candlelight, our forefathers' Christmas traditions are ours, too, and conspire to remind us that this is the season of our greatest joy and thankfulness, as it was theirs so many centuries past.

ROGER CHALLIS

By Courtesy of the New York Historical Society to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY AMERICAN SILVER BOWL: *By Benjamin Wynkoop*

THIS BEAUTIFUL SILVER BOWL, one of the treasured pieces in the silver collection of the New York Historical Society, is the work of Benjamin Wynkoop. It was executed by the noted craftsman about 1700 and shows the influence of the somewhat more elaborate Dutch tradition in contrast to the simpler, more chaste tradition of silversmithing which flourished in Boston during this period. These two cities, Boston with its austere Puritan and English background, and New York with its Dutch heritage, were the leading centers of the craft in these early days when the art of the silversmith was at its best. This period lasted but little beyond 1800, when machinery took the place of the craftsman's skill.

Benjamin Wynkoop, like many silversmiths in the early days of our country, was a man of standing in the community. He was given the position of Collector and Assessor for the City of New York in 1703, at which time the population of New York numbered 4,436. Wynkoop held this position until 1722, and carried on his craft at the same time, as was the accepted custom.

B. T.

## Comment célébrerons-nous Noël?

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

AUJOURD'HUI bien des personnes se demandent: Cette année, comment célébrerons-nous Noël? Faut-il préparer les réjouissances accoutumées? D'autres sans doute cherchent dans la prière le courage et la grâce nécessaires pour supporter la dispersion de leur famille. Il se présente des suggestions agressives — séparation, isolement, nostalgie liée au souvenir des belles réunions d'autrefois, soucis concernant l'avenir. Malgré ces inquiétudes humaines, nous avons d'excellentes raisons pour nous réjouir à Noël. Dieu et Son univers sont toujours les mêmes.

Quelle humilité, quel respect remplissent le cœur lorsqu'on médite le saint récit biblique du premier Noël! L'Évangile de Matthieu et celui de Luc rapportent cette histoire si belle, si vraie, que ne peuvent altérer le temps, l'indifférence, l'égoïsme ou la recherche des distractions. L'on admire la spiritualité des bergers, ces hommes si simples, et celle des mages auxquels l'antiquité attribuait beaucoup de sagesse. Grâce aux prophéties scripturaires, à l'ardente recherche du bien, leur esprit et leur cœur étaient préparés à recevoir le message des anges, à suivre l'étoile de Bethléhem. La divine impulsion qui les conduisit à la crèche n'était point étouffée par l'orgueil, la crainte ou l'indifférence.

Lorsque les pâtres décrivirent la gloire céleste qui, pendant la nuit, avait brillé sur les collines de la Judée, leurs auditeurs durent ressentir une profonde émotion. Mais les fidèles bergers voulaient reprendre humblement leur tâche quotidienne, et s'en allèrent glorifiant Dieu. Les mages d'Orient eurent une grande joie à la vue de l'enfant Jésus et de sa mère. Pour exprimer au moins dans une certaine mesure le bonheur, la reconnaissance que leur inspirait la venue du Messie, ils s'empressèrent d'ouvrir leurs trésors et firent part de leurs richesses. Ensuite, ayant été divinement avertis, ils ne publièrent pas les précieuses nouvelles, mais regagnèrent leur pays par un autre chemin. Ainsi la cruelle haine du roi Hérode ne put atteindre le petit enfant. Les anges, les saints messagers de Dieu, protégèrent Jésus et le conduisirent pendant toute sa carrière terrestre.

A notre époque beaucoup reconnaissent avec gratitude ce qu'ils doivent à la Science Chrétienne, qui leur a donné la compréhension pure et vraie des faits concernant Jésus — nativité, mission du Maître, pouvoir du Christ dont s'inspiraient ses grandes œuvres. Il dut paraître sous une forme humaine afin que l'humanité pût mieux comprendre l'aide qu'offre toujours le Christ, la Vérité. Grâce à son incomparable manifestation du Christ, de la nature divine, Jesus devint le Sauveur, le Conducteur du genre humain. Christ — la Vérité — est éternel, toujours présent. Lorsque par la prière et l'obéissance, les disciples ont recours à son activité compatissante, ceux dont le cœur était brisé trouvent le réconfort, et l'on démontre que le sens pécheur n'a rien de commun avec l'homme parfait dont Dieu est le créateur.

Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, a déclaré (*The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, p. 262): "J'aime à célébrer Noël dans le calme, l'humilité, la bienveillance, la charité; j'aime que la bonne volonté envers les hommes, le silence éloquent, la prière, la louange expriment mon concept touchant l'apparition de la Vérité." Dans le paisible sanctuaire de la pensée spiritualisée, le désir des amusements frivoles ou du faste matériel n'existe pas. La joie véritable a sa source dans la connaissance de la Vérité, de l'Amour omniprésent. Si les éléments inharmonieux de la pensée mortelle veulent s'imposer à nous et cacher le bonheur, nous pouvons trouver le repos dans l'assurance qu'ils sont illusoires et sans force. Dieu, le bien, est la seule présence, la seule puissance réelle. L'homme exprime l'Entendement par la sagesse, la joie, la bonté, l'affection spirituelle à l'égard de chacun. La tension, la lassitude, les courses hâtives, l'irritation ne sont pas conformes au véritable esprit de Noël. Les anges nous apportent la sérénité spirituelle qui n'est jamais troublée par les agitations mondaines, la tyrannie personnelle ou l'angoisse physique.

A la page 150 de *Miscellaneous Writings*, Mrs. Eddy fait cette remarque pleine de tendresse: "L'espace ne sépare point les cœurs." A ceux qui déplorent l'absence de leurs bien-aimés, cette pensée apporte un message consolateur. Quel bonheur de savoir que sur les ailes de l'amour spirituel, la pensée traverse les continents, les mers et les cieux! Puisque Dieu est la Vie sans bornes, l'Esprit, l'Amour, l'Entendement infini, Il doit nécessairement remplir l'espace. Jamais les anges de Sa présence n'abandonnent l'homme, et celui-ci ne peut leur résister. La matière et ses barrières hypothétiques — le temps, la distance, l'impénétrabilité des corps — n'existent pas réellement. L'homme est à jamais conduit par l'Amour; l'Entendement le met à même de voir, de choisir, d'éprouver exclusivement ce qui est bon.

Méditons à nouveau ces paroles de Mrs. Eddy (*The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, p. 210): "Les bonnes pensées sont une armure impénétrable; l'ayant revêtue, vous êtes parfaitement protégés contre les attaques de l'erreur quelle qu'en soit la nature. Et non seulement vous êtes en sécurité, mais tous ceux sur qui reposent vos pensées en bénéficient." Le penseur bien avisé méconnaitra-t-il cette protection, précieuse pour lui-même comme pour autrui? Dans "le silence éloquent" de la certitude spirituelle, le cœur trouve le repos et la joie de Noël.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

## This Village Was Like a Christmas Card

IT WAS AN OLD HOUSE, not far under three centuries, built of stone, the walls two feet thick and the roof supported by vast beams, roughly hewed, mortised together with oak pegs and dark with age. In the cold, clean attic under the roof everything was in place,—Madame Garneau's spinning wheel, her loom, her huge painted chests of mittens, gloves, hooked rugs, linens and woolen goods which she had made in the winter and would sell in the summer. At one end of the attic the stone chimney thrust up through the floor and through the roof, ten feet wide.

The two bedrooms in the eaves were filled with huge and ponderous pieces of furniture, and our bed, with curious pointed ends capped by carved fleur-de-lis, would have held a family of four at least. There was a small stove in the corner, painted aluminum color, with neat round birch logs in a basket beside it. The wooden walls were yellow and green, shiny and smooth as satin. The whole interior, indeed, was painted up like a child's dollhouse, in greens, yellows, and reds. You felt as if you were living in a toy shop at Christmas time.

But all this was a setting only for the real jewel of the household—that masterpiece, the parlor. It was separated from the rest of the house by handsome glass doors (a recent improvement, by their newly varnished look) and it was seldom entered except . . . for a reunion at New Year's. Then the glass doors were flung wide, revealing the inner spectacle. . . .

In one corner stood a tall brick fireplace, painted a glistening red and never used, lest the flames mar the paint work. The firewood was laid on it neatly, but no one would ever touch a match to it. On the mantel shelf above were myriads of sea-shells, collections of wax fruits under round glass covers, colored photographs of parents, brothers, sisters, aunts, uncles, nieces, and nephews. . . .

In the corner bulked a huge, distended but immaculate easy chair that no one surely had ever sat in. There was upright dignity, sobriety, and good breeding in the other straight-backed chairs, each with its covering of a gay hooked rug. Giant red roses sprouted out of the greensward of the carpet. . . .

We went out on the porch and looked down the street. The village clung to this narrow road, every house grasping it for support and comfort—the oblong, hip-roofed houses of Quebec, with fat, comfortable chimneys at each end and a little porch in front, the true Canadian architecture, brought from France but so deeply rooted in our soil as to be almost native. Like a Christmas card it looked, the village of St. Pierre, with its double line of gaily painted houses laughing at the snow. A red sleigh jingled by and the driver, in a rough fur coat, like a grizzly, raised his whip to us respectfully. The people were coming out of the church now, black shapes against the snow far down the road, where the last houses of the parish straggled into the white fields. Presently the Garneaus trudged up the steps, stamping the snow from their boots.—From "The Unknown Country," by BRUCE HUTCHISON. (New York: Coward-McCann.)

## A Winter Picture Painted by George Eliot

FINE OLD CHRISTMAS, with the snowy hair and ruddy face, had done his duty that year in the noblest fashion, and had set off his rich gifts of warmth and colour with all the heightening contrast of frost and snow. Snow lay on the croft and river-bank in undulations softer than the limbs of infancy; it lay with the neatliest finished border on every sloping roof, making the dark-red gables stand out with a new depth of colour: it weighed heavily on the laurels and fir-trees, till it fell from them with a shuddering sound; it clothed the rough turnip-field with whiteness, and made the sheep look like dark blotches; the gates were all blocked up with the sloping drifts. . . . But old Christmas smiled as he laid this cruel-seeming spell on the outdoor world, for he meant to light up home with new brightness, to deepen all the richness of indoor colour, and give a keener edge of delight to the warm fragrance of food; he meant to prepare a sweet imprisonment that would strengthen the primitive fellowship of kindred, and make the sunshine of familiar human faces as welcome as the hidden day-star.

And yet this Christmas Day, in spite of Tom's fresh delight in home, was not, he thought, somehow or other, quite so happy as it had always been before. The red berries were just as abundant on the holly, and he and Maggie had dressed all the windows and mantelpieces and picture-frames on Christmas Eve with as much taste as ever, wedding the thick-set scarlet clusters with branches of the black-berried ivy. . . . The midnight chant had helped as usual to lift the morning above the level of common days, and then there was the smell of hot toast . . . from the kitchen, at the breakfast hour; the favourite anthem, the green boughs, and the short sermon, gave the appropriate festal character to the church-going; and aunt and uncle Moss, with all their seven children, were looking like so many reflectors of the bright parlour-fire, when the church-goers came back, stamping the snow from their feet. The plum-pudding was of the same handsome roundness as ever . . . the dessert was as splendid as ever, with its golden oranges, brown nuts, and the crystalline light and dark of apple-jelly and damson cheese: in all these things Christmas was as it had always been since Tom could remember; it was only distinguished, if by anything, by superior sliding and snowballs.—GEORGE ELIOT, in "The Mill on the Floss."

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# Intimate Message: Washington

*Hewing to the Line in Wartime* ..... *By Richard L. Strout*

I remember in the last war we had a saying that there were two ways of doing things, "the right way, and the Army way." We had a lot of fun grumbling about Army ways, just as the boys in the service do now, but that did not mean that we did not obey orders. We like to grumble but we wanted to win the war, even if some things seemed silly. In other words we knew where to draw the line.

It seems to me that in this war some of the grumbling over civilian controls and restrictions is getting out of hand. To many of us here in Washington the departure of Leon Henderson comes as a shock. It may even be a calamity, if it means what it appears to mean.

What it seems to mean is that the natural grumbling that civilians up and down the country are indulging in, in the process of adjusting themselves to the discomforts of war life, is going too far. The grumbling is being interpreted by Congress as meaning that the American people want a soft war. This feeling, finding a focus on Mr. Henderson, has resulted in his departure.

I and dozens of other correspondents have watched Mr. Henderson operate for a couple of years in his task. It looks to us as though Mr. Henderson's great fault was in trying too hard to win the war. Mr. Henderson's forthrightness made many enemies, but he had a loyal army under him. It is pretty demoralizing for an army to lose its general because he insisted on fighting too hard to beat the enemy.

"But," it will be insisted, "we do not object to what Mr. Henderson was trying to do; we object to the mistakes he made, to the way he did it."

So far as it goes, that is a reasonable argument. But there is danger in it, too. The "Army way" may be the wrong way, but at least it has the advantage of giving a unified command. Somebody has to give orders. In a pioneering job so complicated as regimenting an entire democratic civilian economy, mistakes are bound to be made. And many people who don't understand the whole picture will consider things to be mistakes which are not really mistakes at all.

It took almost six months to persuade Congress to have price fixing legislation. It might not have come at all if the Japanese assault on Pearl Harbor had not jolted the Senate. Most of us now agree such legislation was wise.

Since Mr. Henderson got authority and issued his general price ceiling order the cost of living has gone up only 2.6 per cent, whereas in the same period the year before it had jumped 6.2 per cent. That saved you and me, and the rest of the American family, $6,000,000,000 right there.

The Farm Bloc wouldn't let Mr. Henderson do much about farm prices, and we know how food prices have jumped at the corner market. But Mr. Henderson was permitted to intervene in clothing prices, and instead of an increase there has been a .2 per cent decline in over-all prices in this field. Rents have gone down too, since controls took effect.

Mr. Henderson has had one long battle with Congress. Many Congressmen came to him and said they favored price control, but not price control for some particular pressure group. Mr. Henderson's enforcement requests were cut. President Roosevelt repeatedly appealed for anti-inflationary legislation, and finally this fall had to threaten to take matters into his own hands.

Right up to a few months ago the so-called "Committee of 120" in the House, organized by enterprising Representatives from petroleum producing States, insisted there should be no restrictions on gasoline. You probably read their statement in the papers. They said there was plenty of fuel oil and gasoline. Other Congressmen declared there were plenty of tires right up to the last minute.

"But," you say, "the public has understood these matters."

Well, the Gallup Poll has just taken two sampling tests of public reaction. In one it finds that two-thirds of the people who heat with oil are still keeping their home temperatures above 65 degrees—they are not convinced apparently of the fuel oil shortage; in another poll it discovers one-third of those questioned still do not believe there is any gasoline shortage.

This lack of awareness of war's implications, perhaps, is not vitally important. But even as I write this comes word of the indictment of the Anaconda Wire Company for alleged war fraud in Government orders. It is said that this company, or some of its officers, did not realize war's implications either.

"Even so," you say, "we still think the Office of Price Administration does preposterous things. Look at that 24-page illustrated manual just issued on how to cut beef! Why does the OPA try to teach butchers?"

The Associated Press distributed a news story ridiculing the manual. The amusing one about "thoracic vertebra" and all that.

Well, the manual does seem sort of funny. I laughed over the story and was glad the A. P. had space enough on its wire, in addition to all the articles it has been carrying in defense of its antitrust suit with the Department of Justice, to carry it. Probably the manual could have been expressed more simply and better. But where you regiment a nation, which is what protecting consumers in a war-food shortage by ration books or other means amounts to, you have to have certain basic standards.

The OPA is doing the job of trying to establish uniform standards over the country. Setting up nation-wide butchers' standards, it insists, is necessary. Put that way it doesn't seem quite so silly.

And so it comes down, finally, to knowing where to draw the line. Constructive criticism in wartime is invaluable, as it always is. But a good deal of criticism these days seems to come from those who want a soft, comfortable war; from those who don't want their lives disarranged; from those who say they would go along with restrictions if they weren't so silly, but who, you feel, would consider almost anything "silly" that interfered with their freedom, comfort, or profit.

# East Coast Auto Plants Make Fast Shift to Planes

The Christian Science Monitor

**Presto: A Wildcat**

**These sleek Navy fighter planes along with Torpedo bombers are now rolling off assembly lines where auto parts until recently were fabricated. Workers at the Linden, N. J., plant of General Motors' Eastern Aircraft Division are shown above at the left, turning out the first Wildcat plane, which is shown below it. Above at the right are workers in the Tarrytown, N. Y., plant. Below is shown L. C. Cord, General Manager of the Eastern Aircraft Division.**

**Five factories turning out cars less than year ago now engage in full-scale aircraft production.**

By William H. Stringer

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LINDEN, N. J., Dec. 22—A lightning-swift conversion job—from production of auto bodies to building sleek Wildcat fighter planes, from assembly of motorcars to manufacture of Avenger torpedo bombers—that's the story today of five East Coast plants now consolidated into General Motors' new Eastern Aircraft Division.

The first unit in the automobile industry to convert to complete airplane production, less than a year ago these factories were manufacturing automotive parts or assembling cars. Now, they are in full-scale production of the Navy's twin destroyers of the air — the fighters and torpedo bombers which will rise to seek out the enemy from the decks of carriers like the Belleau Wood and the Bunker Hill.

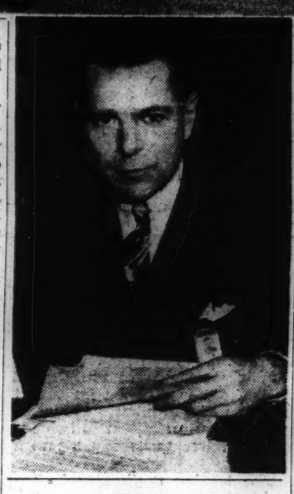
Once upon a time, automobile spokesmen said conversion and retooling of the auto industry would take long months and years. Newspapermen touring Eastern Aircraft's Linden and Trenton, N. J., plants yesterday saw how that statement had been scrapped by automobile production men who set one of the fastest conversion, retooling and workmen-training records in the wartime industry of the United States.

A half year after the letter of intent was received from the Navy, Eastern Aircraft, using parts furnished by Grumann Aircraft Engineering Corporation, designer and builder of the Wildcat and Avenger, had assembled and flown its first plane. It took less than three months, when plans and specifications were ready, to strip bare 60 acres of floor space in five factories and rebuild and retool them from the ground up.

Less than 5 per cent of the labor force had had previous plane-building experience. At Linden nearly $500,000 worth of equipment had to be scrapped. In the other plants—at Baltimore, Md., Tarrytown, N. J., Trenton, N. J., and Bloomfield, N. J., it was found that few of the machine tools were adaptable for plane construction.

The production engineers on the job, however, learned the basic idea of "fluid design." They built new machinery. They hired women and opened training courses for them to meet the manpower shortage, anticipating that more than 70 per cent of all employees will be women when full production is achieved. They pressed plasterers into service to make casts of curved parts pending completion of tooling for their production. And conversion leaped ahead.

In less than nine months, the combined plants had accumulated the mass of data and machine tools needed to fabricate the 40,000 separate parts for the two planes. Grumman Aircraft lent heavy assistance, supplying planes held together by special screws permitting removal of parts for comparison with blueprints, and lending notebooks with voluminous entries which served as guides on how to get certain jobs done.



Now, with production under way, the main problem is to maintain an increasing tempo in the face of frequent design changes that must be expected if the ships are to be kept superior to those of the enemy.

The Wildcat, known to the British as the Martlet, has been the hero of a half-dozen crucial American and British engagements since its appearance in carrier-based operations. The comprehensive aircraft report issued by the Office of War Information on Oct. 19 describes it as "unquestionably the best carrier fighter now in battle service."

The British have used the Wildcat-Martlet in blasting through the convoys which kept Malta in the thick of the Mediterranean fight. The Americans had quick notice of the plane's qualities when Lieut. Commander Edward H. (Butch) O'Hare, flying a Wildcat, single-handedly attacked a flight of nine Japanese bombers in the South Pacific, bagging five of them and putting the rest to flight.

The Avenger was termed by the Office of War Information report "the best carrier-based torpedo plane so far seen in action." The Japanese saw it in action in the Battle of Midway, where it was credited with turning the tide against enemy warships which failed until too late to recognize that approaching planes were torpedo bombers because the 2,000-pound torpedoes were concealed in the belly of the fuselage.

The transformation job done at General Motors' Eastern Aircraft Division, one more epic step in the steadily increasing flow of American engines of destruction since the defense-weak pre-Pearl Harbor days, will result in more and more of these planes being available for the new carriers rapidly sliding off the ways and for active spots such as Guadalcanal's Henderson Airfield.

Since Eastern Aircraft undertook production, the Navy has ordered rapid design changes, one requiring 6,000 operations in the reshuffle. To increase production and be ready for such alterations, the five plants have boosted employment more than 100 per cent over peacetime days. To prepare trained labor for the expected 500 per cent boost, a 90-day training course has been opened at Rutgers University, where nearly 100 women college graduates are enrolled as draftsmen and junior engineers.

Well over 1,500,000 man hours have been spent training employees to the aircraft techniques, but this training, plus the redesigning, the expanding production, and the speedier deliveries to which the production men are now bending their efforts, are all part of the day's work in forging United States weapons of victory.

# The Country Speaks: Wenatchee

*Fellow Citizens Show Him Off With Civic Pride* ..... *By Dorothea Kahn*

What big city newspaperman has not dreamed of owning a daily in a small community and becoming an Influence? Here in Wenatchee, Wash., is a man who has done what so many long to do.

Rufus Woods owns and edits the Wenatchee Daily World. Wenatchee has about 12,000 inhabitants. The newspaper has about 12,000 subscribers. Mr. Woods thinks that one reason so many persons in this area subscribe is that his paper is readable. The publisher, widely known as the "father" of the Grand Coulee Dam, has traveled all over the world, has made friends with a good many of the leading editors and newspaper correspondents who roam this globe, and he doesn't let it bother him. He edits his paper without copying anybody and with one thing in mind—to make it entertaining as well as instructive to the City and the countryside.

A circus fan of the first order (Mr. Woods stepped into the national spotlight a while back when he joined the circus for a few days as a clown) he emulates the policies of the circus managers who strive first of all to keep everybody interested every minute.

His methods of doing this are unconventional. He uses the make-up of a sensational city sheet, but his paper is as clean as the sunlit country around it. His uninhibited staff reported the recent national convention of the Grange here correctly and faithfully, as befits that dignified body. But the headlines made every resolution seem startling. When the Grange asked for parity prices, the World's big black type flashed the heading, Parity Not Charity. When the national master of the order called on America to feed a hungry world, Hungry World met the eye.

The masthead of the World would hardly win a Pulitzer prize, but it pleases the readers no end. Underneath the paper's name is the line, "Published in the Apple Capital of the World and the Buckle of the Power Belt of the Great Northwest," and below that, in smaller type, is this informative bit: "A few miles to the north and northwest of the Cascades, 50 miles wide, and a hundred miles long, extends the Premier Scenic Wonderland of Western America—challenging in grandeur any and all national parks of the United States."

In the three decades or so Mr. Woods has edited this newspaper, he has led many causes. Two achievements he likes to recall—putting over the circus in this small community when its manager thought it couldn't be done, and getting the Grand Coulee Dam built.

Many well-informed persons in the Northwest feel there wouldn't be any Coulee Dam if there hadn't been a Rufus Woods to champion it. But Mr. Woods goes out of his way to correct the impression that he was wholly responsible. The idea originated, he says, with William Clapp, a lawyer, in a near-by city. And many other citizens helped while he was chairman of the Columbia River Development League.

But Mr. Woods is proud, all the same, of the part his newspaper played. For 13 years, he says, it was the only daily in the State espousing the project. And during those 13 years all the odds seemed against it. But eventually the break came, as he was sure it would.

During the depression the Government was considering vast public works projects to give employment. Plans for the Grand Coulee were in an advanced stage, and the next thing Mr. Woods knew, support came from many quarters and the project was under way. Now power from the dam is helping the war effort. The Northwest is mighty grateful to the Wenatchee publisher for his unflagging campaign.

All this is a matter of record. Mr. Woods is much more inclined to talk about how he put over the circus.

"Just give me a couple of elephants and a calliope," he told the dubious manager, who hesitated to come to a town as small as this. The publisher parked the sample of the circus out in front of his plant, and at the same time turned all his editorial forces to the promotion of the coming event. Special low rates for children were advertised, breaking circus precedent. When the big top moved in, people came from far and wide, and the circus folk were convinced that Rufus's methods worked. That accomplishment gave him great satisfaction.

Financially Mr. Woods' newspaper is said to be a big success. But that isn't the important thing about his career; the big thing is that he knows how to get fun out of his work and that he encourages those around him to share his enjoyment of the job.

Wenatchee people show Rufus Woods to visitors as people of other cities show their parks and public buildings—with civic pride.

# To Change the Subject:

*Once Upon a Time in India* ..... *By Josephine Ripley*

This isn't really a Christmas story. I don't know why it comes to me now.

It's not the falling snow that brings it to mind. Nor the gleam of holly berries in the window. Or yet the smell of evergreens suddenly transplanted to city streets.

Not any of these, for it's a story about a little boy in India, and it was told to me by a missionary.

We had become acquainted on a train speeding down through the green farmlands of Idaho. Before we spoke, I had sized her up, not as a missionary from some far-off land, but as the shy, retiring wife of a middle-western farmer.

The husband looked the part, too, kind-faced, reserved and not given much to mixing with strangers. They had kept strictly to themselves as we were herded in and out of hotels, busses and through steamy, gurgling geyser basins of Yellowstone.

It wasn't until we had left the tourist-crowded Park behind us and were well on our way to our various homeward destinations that we fell into conversation with this unassuming couple. The news spread quickly over the small shuttle train that was delivering us to Pocatello.

"They're missionaries from India!" Men came in from the club car to tell their wives. "We've just been talking to him. He's mighty interesting!" And the wives nodded with equal excitement. "Yes, we know. We've been talking with her!"

There was much we wanted to know about this land of Gunga Dins, of cobras, fakirs, and sacred cows. At that time we had no notion that American troops soon would be stationed there.

By just what conversational path we arrived at the story of Raman, I cannot recall exactly. Possibly it was the cobras which led us to it. They weren't troubled with them, the wife said, except during the monsoons. Then they were likely to find them within the compound. But the natives knew how to handle them.

Then she told us of slim, sure-fingered Raman who tended the snakes at the hospital. It was his job to feed them, extract the venom, and put them back in their box again.

Raman had no fear. He knew just where to take hold of the reptiles, and his deft, strong fingers never slipped—well, only once. Just as he was taking the cobra out, somehow it slipped, struck out at the hand that held it and slithered away across the floor.

It was at an hour when there were many people passing through the corridors. Without thought for his own situation, the boy rushed to close the doors. Carefully he stalked the wily reptile, caught it and put it back in its box.

Only then did he go to seek help for himself.

The quiet-spoken missionary related this incident with a depth of feeling that bestowed its own medal of valor upon this simple boy of India. He knew well the penalty commonly associated with the sting of this cobra. He knew the medical laws—that not a moment should be lost in attending to such a bite.

But his first thought was for the people in the corridors. The cobra must not escape! There was no hesitation. No panic. He had a job to do, and he did it. When it was finished, he went quietly to report the incident.

Somehow, even if Raman's is not the usual kind of Christmas story, I think its spirit has much in common with the significance of the season, and I nominate this unknown hero of India for honorable mention this Christmas time.

# Eisenhower Commanded Rock of Gibraltar

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Dec. 5. (Delayed.) (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower commanded the British Fortress of Gibraltar during the first days of the North African operations, thus being the first foreigner in two centuries to control that rock of British Empire.

In the world's safest air raid shelter under 1,400 feet of solid rock in offices carved from limestone, the United Nations staff worked 24 hours a day under the United States commander.

"Never in my wildest dreams in my West Point days did I ever think that I—an American general—would ever command the British fortress of Gibraltar," General Eisenhower declared at a press conference at his offices in the Rock.

Gibraltar, of course, was actually under his command only because he was Allied Commander-in-Chief. Lieut. Gen. F. N. Mason MacFarlane, who actually is in charge, was responsible to his orders.

**Advance Preparations**

Weeks before the zero hour, American and British advance groups were working secretly at Gibraltar and keeping out of the way of a daily influx of 5,000 Spanish workers. They installed signal apparatus and put 40 offices in the heart of the Rock in shape for United Nations operations.

To reach headquarters, one had to pass Navy guards and then guards at the mouth of the tunnel, which was about three-quarters of a mile long.

A final British guard, more than a quarter of a mile inside the tunnel, inspected passes before allowing one to enter the North African headquarters.

General, air marshals, admirals and privates all had to walk through the dripping tunnel to headquarters where concrete casements kept out the water.

The privates used to be treated to the unusual sight of their Commander in Chief clad in a field jacket and sprinting the entire length of the tunnel with his staff trailing behind him like the tail of a comet. It was about the only chance he had for exercise.

Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham, the sea commander, bustled around headquarters in a white turtleneck sweater — the height of informality for a British admiral.

Precedent also was broken on the womanless rock by the presence of a large number of Wrens who helped decipher signals at the office. They were the only women at war in the North African campaign at that time.

**Scurrying Ships**

The harbor bustled with ships for Gibraltar, which was the funnel for the entire United Nations expedition. British fortress gunners manned their batteries 24 hours a day. With each passing convoy clearly seen from Spain, it was "like money in the bank."

Of the strange procession of visitors who walked the wet tunnel to headquarters, many must remain secret. The staff often went to work at dawn in the tunnel, ate lunch there and did not come up for air until night.

Col. T. J. Davis of Washington, the adjutant general, said of the experience:

"If I stay underground here much longer I am going to grow hair on my back like a mole."

The swift procession of ships, convoys, planes and visitors left the blunt and gruff General MacFarlane unperturbed. For two years he had greatly extended the network of tunnels, storerooms and passages in the rock and increased the number of gun emplacements.

While showing four correspondents over his quarters one day he declared:

"All I need is a top hat and I will feel like a train dispatcher at Liverpool Street station."

# How Cruiser San Francisco Sank Japanese Battleship

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (AP)—It took just four salvos from the eight-inch guns of the American cruiser San Francisco to blast a Japanese battleship completely out of action in the sea battle of Guadalcanal last month.

This report of the effectiveness of American naval gunfire against overwhelming odds was made by Lieut. Robert W. Rynerson of Washington, who commanded a marine anti-aircraft detachment on the San Francisco during the crucial battle.

In a press conference at the Navy Department, he told one of the most comprehensive stories so far of the exploits of the heavy cruiser in a night fight at extraordinarily close range.

An American task force led by the San Francisco surprised three Japanese columns, totalling at least 15 warships, approaching Guadalcanal fro mthe north around Savo Island.

To the west of Savo was a light screening force Lieutenant Rynerson related. To the east of the little island, which Lieutenant Rynerson said is known among American naval men as "Salvo" Island because it has been the scene of so much fighting, were a column led by two battleships and a second column of heavy cruisers.

**About Three Miles Apart**

These latter two columns were about 5,000 yards apart and the American task force coming up from the southeast moved in between them.

"We were trying to go in as far as we could," Lieutenant Ryerson said. "Pretty soon we were illuminated by the searchlights of a Japanese heavy cruiser and immediately we opened fire. We fired 11 salvos at the cruiser and hit it with nine before it could get any more than one or maybe two guns into action. The cruiser rolled over and sank."

As soon as the shooting started, a "regular melee" developed, Lieutenant Ryerson related, and the American strategy of going between the two columns worked out as expected because the shots which the Japs fired over the American vessels hit their own ships on the other side.

In the first few minutes after the fighting began, the San Francisco, leading the American battle line, began a turn to the west and the Japanese likewise began turning to the west, toward Savo Island.

At that time the battleship was spotted—by Lieut. Commander William Willbourn, San Francisco gunnery officer. The battleship began firing on the San Francisco with its 14-inch guns at the same time that the cruiser opened up with her eight-inch guns. The fight started at 2,500 yards and ended at 1,500 yards.

**Saw Battleship Sink**

"We hit them with four full salvos," Lieutenant Rynerson said, "and they quit firing. The next day our planes saw the battleship still beside the island, sometimes getting up two or three-knot speed and sometimes dead in the water. She finally went down, either sunk or scuttled."

The battleship, while failing to sink or even halt the San Francisco, did land one or two hits with her big guns. It was as a result of this that task force commander, Rear Admiral Daniel J. Callaghan, and Capt. Cassin Young were killed.

By this time, Lieutenant Rynerson said, the confusion in the battle was so great that "it's hard to give any idea of hom bad it was. I remember thinking that nobody would ever figure out just what happened."

# 400,000 Volumes of 20 Textbooks Should Make U. S. Youth Air-Minded

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Dec. 22—In an effort to make the youth of America "air-minded," high schools in all parts of the country are revising their courses, and, with the cooperation of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, 400,000 volumes of 20 textbooks on aviation have been introduced in 5,000 school systems from coast to coast, it was learned here today.

The Macmillan Company, the publishers receiving the contract, are now issuing the texts at the rate of 10,000 weekly, and officials of the company estimated that, by the end of the school year, sales may reach 1,000,000 copies. No royalties are being paid authors, as their work is considered a wartime service to the nation.

The impact of the air-age upon the world is felt in practically every subject studied in schools undertaking the program. In English classes, for instance, literature concerning flying is displacing the classical readings of past years; art students make posters with airplanes as background, and in arithmetic classes pupils figure out problems concerned with the speed of bombers and other types of aircraft.

Robert H. Hinckley, formerly assistant secretary of commerce for air, invited a group of educators to Washington to discuss the question of making students more air-conscious shortly after Pearl Harbor.

# Bruins and Toronto Maple Leafs Appear Set for Thriller at Garden Tonight

## Visitors Can Tie Boston For National League Lead

By Gordon Campbell
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

What shapes up as the best hockey game of the season—since Toronto was here last—will be presented at the Garden tonight when those same Toronto Maple Leafs come back to face the Boston Bruins and attempt to climb into a first-place National Hockey League tie with their hosts.

It has been a month to the day since Leafs were last in Boston, and Bruins fans are still talking about that 7-6 thriller the two teams played. That was the scoring daisy which saw the red light first flashing at 10:12 of the first period and then keep on flashing with a traffic signal's regularity until 17:40 of the final period. Seven goals were scored in the second period alone.

**Only Two Shutouts**

With the entire league playing wide-open hockey—witness the fact that only two shutouts have been recorded in 57 games—a repetition of the Nov. 22 contest is not beyond imagination. After all, the Bruins and the Leafs not only dominate the top of the N. H. L. standing, but their personnel also has grabbed off seven of the first nine places in the individual scoring race.

Syl Apps of the visitors has taken a slight lead over Boston's Bill Cowley, 28 points to 27, with Cowley again setting the pace in assists with 20. Gaye Stewart, brilliant rookie of the Leafs, is the leading goal-scorer with 16, a feat individualistic and sparkling enough to put him far ahead in the consideration for rookie of the year honors.

**100 For Toronto**

In addition these two clubs have proved the most offensively minded thus far in the season, with Toronto having scored an even 100 goals to 77 for the Bruins. Nearest to the Bruins is Chicago, 11 tallies behind.

So far this winter the two teams have met three times, with neither having taken an edge, Toronto drew first honors by beating Boston 3-1 as the Bruins went down to their fourth straight defeat at the start of the year. Then came the 7-6 affair, and only last Saturday they played to a 3-3 standoff in Toronto. If neither can get an edge tonight, they will go at it again in Toronto Saturday evening.

**Covered With Glory**

The Bruins were due to return early this afternoon from an extended road trip which could have been disastrous, but on which they covered themselves with glory. Out of a possible six points they claimed four by beating Rangers and tying Toronto and Chicago, all within the space of four days. Tonight's game will be their seventh in 11 days, and they will deserve all the credit in the world if they can pull it out of the fire.

If the hometowners need any spur they can find it in an attempt to protect their record of not having been defeated in nine games at home. Or they can find it in extending their mark of not having been beaten in their last nine straight contests. Or maybe they are even prouder of the fact that of their last 16 games, they have only dropped one.

**National Hockey League**

| | W | L | T | Pts | Goals For | Agst |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 11 | 5 | 4 | 26 | 77 | 64 |
| Toronto | 11 | 7 | 2 | 24 | 100 | 59 |
| Detroit | 8 | 5 | 5 | 21 | 65 | 54 |
| Chicago | 8 | 6 | 4 | 20 | 66 | 63 |
| Montreal | 5 | 12 | 3 | 13 | 58 | 87 |
| New York | 4 | 12 | 2 | 10 | 58 | 97 |

**Busher Back**

Returning to action for the first time since Canadiens were here for the Red Cross game Dec. 12 will be Busher Jackson, who remained at home to rest his injured leg while the team was away. Missing, however, will be Herb Cain, who is the latest of the Rossmen to be sidelined through injury.

Manager Art Ross will be presenting to Boston fans a player who once played for the Bruins and the former Boston Tigers in Yank Boyd, who thought that his hockey from henceforth would be confined to amateur ranks. As a matter of fact, he was originally supposed to come to Boston to play for the Olympics, until Ross got his ear.

### Over the Blue Line

Toronto's record recently has not been so sensational as that of the Bruins, but the answer to why they were so well up in the standing can be found in their start, which saw them winning their first three games . . . Since then they have been winning more than their share, and they have only two ties to show in comparison with the Bruins' four . . . Both teams have played 20 games.

* * *

The Boston Olympics' game with Falcons in Philadelphia tomorrow night has been postponed . . . A game with Rovers in New York this week was also postponed due to the lack of ice as Madison Square Garden converts from oil to coal . . . It was felt that travel conditions being what they are during Christmas week, it was too much to go on the road for just one game . . . Latest word on Bill Meloche, Canadian amateur who was originally supposed to be here for last week end's games, is that he will arrive sometime today.

## Two Good Reasons for Success

By a Staff Photographer

**Toronto Coach and Star**

**Coach Happy Day, right, and Center Billy Taylor are two very good reasons why the Toronto Maple Leafs won the Stanley Cup last spring, and why they are in a position to challenge the Boston Bruins for the National Hockey League lead at the Garden tonight. Day is an excellent strategist and judge of players, while Taylor is a center who could play on anybody's club. In the scoring figures released today he is only two assists behind the league pace-setter, Bill Cowley of Boston, who has 20.**

## Fans Desire Football To Keep Going

CHICAGO, Dec. 22 (AP)—Twenty-five thousand fans took time off from rooting for their favorite teams this fall to fill out questionnaires indicating 96 per cent of them want college football continued for the duration of the war, John L. Griffith, Commissioner of Athletics of the Western Conference, has announced.

Griffith said more than 100,000 spectators at 20 major college games were handed the questions and one fourth of them returned filled-in blanks.

"In overwhelming numbers the fans expressed their willingness to use public conveyances and even walk to see the athletes in action," Griffith said.

**Youngsters Stimulated**

"A number of fans stressed the fact that youngsters witnessing such competitive sports are stimulated into participating themselves, when otherwise they might not be inspired to engage in athletics."

Ninety-eight per cent of those participating in the poll said football bolsters national morale and helps boys to be better soldiers. The same percentage declared that football revenue justifies the game's continuance since it supports other athletic endeavors.

Ninety-seven per cent said all college students should participate in physical fitness programs and 95 per cent argued they would use public conveyances, or walk if necessary, to get to games next fall.

The survey indicated 60 per cent of the fans traveled to games this fall by automobile, 13 per cent by urban public conveyances, 11 per cent by train, and 16 per cent by walking.

**List of Games**

Among games where the poll was taken were Northwestern-Notre Dame, Illinois-Great Lakes, Pennsylvania-Cornell, Ohio State-Iowa Seahawks, Southern California-U. C. L. A., Iowa-Michigan, Tennessee-Vanderbilt, Indiana-Purdue, Missouri-Kansas, Indiana-Wisconsin, Kansas State-Nebraska, Wisconsin - Minnesota, Texas-Texas A. & M., and Texas Christian-Southern Methodist.

The survey, Griffith said, was conducted by Athletic Institute, Inc., of which he is President. The group was organized during the First World War as the Chamber of Commerce of Sporting Goods Manufacturers, and its Advisory Board—members of which serve without pay—includes several midwestern college athletic officials.

## Conditions Make It Hard For Golf to Raise Money

By A. Linde Fowler
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

When the Professional Golfers' Association ended its annual meeting in Chicago last November no action had been taken as to plans for sponsoring tournaments during 1943, but the latest announcement by President Ed Dudley that next year's championship is off, and that no tournaments will be sponsored in which professionals compete for personal gain, clarifies the atmosphere.

As to the further statement that efforts will be made to have available professionals give exhibitions in their immediate districts, to help the Red Cross or other war relief agencies, or stimulate the sale of Victory bonds, as was done to such good effect during the last World War, there are complications.

Fred Corcoran, P. G. A. tournament manager, who already has his Red Cross uniform and other equipage to go abroad and serve in any capacity assigned him, is perfectly correct in his summation of the money raised through golf exhibitions in 1917-18.

**Conditions Different**

But conditions are different in this war. Twenty-five years ago, Bobby Jones, as a mere lad, and Alexa Stirling, also of Atlanta, Ga., three times winner of our national women's championship (now Mrs. W. G. Fraser of Canada), made an extensive tour to play in Red Cross matches, including a visit to Boston. Chick Evans and Ned Sawyer came on here from Chicago for the same purpose and Jerome D. Travers and Oswald Kirby came over here from New York to play Francis Quimet and Jesse Guilford, with a return match at the Baltusrol Golf Club in New Jersey.

Such tours and trips these days, either by train or plane, practically are out. The Government frowns upon all unnecessary travel, and that even includes travel for such a worthy cause as in the case of the many Red Cross and other welfare fund-raising exhibitions arranged in 1917 and 1918. Furthermore, no such attendance and returns as those of the last war could be expected because of gasoline rationing. Holders of A cards, with coupon values cut to three gallons, hardly could be expected to use much of that skimpy allowance even for worthy causes.

**North-South a Question**

It would seem questionable now, in view of the latest P. G. A. edict, whether the one big tournament of 1943 on the professional docket, the North and South at Pinehurst, will be played, although that is more of an individualistic resort event than strictly P. G. A., having been instituted long before there was a National Professional Golfers' organization, more historic than any other open tournament in the Southland.

Many of the professionals have come to look upon Pinehurst as almost a second home. It has been their custom, for years, to head there in November, not only to participate in the tournament usually arranged for them at that time, but to stick around from 10 days to a fortnight for practice rounds on the championship No. 2 course, which most of them look upon as one of the finest tests in the world, hence ideal for building up their game for the succession of tournaments on the winter circuit. Many of the pros feel they need that priming, especially those who have been busy giving lessons at their home clubs and getting a minimum of competition.

**Pros Absent**

This last November the pros were noticeable at Pinehurst by their absence, so I get it from regular visitors at that North Carolina resort. Not even Horton Smith was around, according to Seward M. Patterson of Brae Burn, recently returned. Last season Smith was the resident pro. Despite the absence of the professionals, Pinehurst, according to Patterson, had what seemed to him a pretty satisfactory November influx, under existing circumstances, and looked forward to a highly satisfactory season as a whole, being within such easy distance of northern centers, hence a lessened transportation problem than points further south.

It may be mentioned, in this connection, that Pinehurst already has been a favorite spot with Massachusetts golfers, of which nothing could be more convincing than the fact that of the 315 members of the famous Tin Whistles Club, an organization dating back to 1904, 45 hail from the Bay State. The President incumbent is H. Frederick Lesh of Boston and one of its recent heads was Harry H. Beckwith, also of Boston.

**Boston Group**

Both were among a Boston group at Pinehurst recently, large enough to make up three groups of four players each which teamed up against each other daily and had barrels of fun. Ben Rae of Brae Burn, won the first Tin Whistle tournament of the season, with a sparkling 76 on the No. 1 course. At that, he was not too much elated for prior to that tournament he had been giving Patterson two strokes per round, and that day announced that they woud play even, because "Pat," as so many know him, had been going so well. But with his 76 he finished only 2 up.

These groups of daily competitors I should not have characterized as exclusively from Massachusetts, for one of their regulars was ex-Governor Huntley N. Spaulding of New Hampshire whose inseparable links companion, and pet competitive antagonist is ex-Governor Alvan T. Fuller of Massachusetts. These two had been at it all summer at the Abenaqui course, Rye. N. H., with such keen competition that one or the other (which one I haven't been able to find out) was 2 up when they came together at Pinehurst. Whoever trailed up north caught up with his antagonist at Pinehurst and finally forged ahead. Such all-season matches, between two fairly even players, are the best sport in the world, as the writer can attest after a quarter of a century with one constant opponent. Truth and candor compel the admission that unless I improve, or he slumps, my chances of evening up are nil.

## Syl Apps Takes Slight Lead In NHL Point Race

*By the Associated Press*

Toronto Maple Leafs claimed highest honors in two departments of National Hockey League scoring today, while the Boston Bruins, present pace-setters, led in one.

The Leafs have the individual point leader in Syl Apps, who according to official figures released today, has 15 goals and 13 assists for 28 points. Second to him is Boston's Bill Cowley, whose seven goals and 20 assists give him 27 points and the leadership by a substantial margin in the assist department.

Gaye Stewart of the Leafs, regarded by many as the rookie of the year, is tops in the goal-getting department with 16. The Leafs also lead in team penalties having spent a collective 163 minutes in minors and majors.

Jimmy Orlando of the Detroit Red Wings is still the individual bad man with 29 minutes in majors and minors in addition to two 10-minute misconducts and a match penalty.

The leading goalkeeper is Detroit's Johnny Mowers, who has allowed 54 pucks to be shot past him. Second-place honors go to Toronto's Walter "Turk" Broda, who has seen the red light blink 59 times.

The scoring leaders:

| | G | A | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|
| Apps, Toronto | 15 | 13 | 28 |
| Cowley, Boston | 7 | 20 | 27 |
| Carr, Toronto | 13 | 13 | 26 |
| Taylor, Toronto | 8 | 18 | 26 |
| D. Bentley, Chicago | 13 | 12 | 25 |
| M. Bentley, Chicago | 10 | 15 | 25 |
| G. Stewart, Toronto | 16 | 8 | 24 |
| Boll, Boston | 14 | 10 | 24 |
| Hill, Toronto | 9 | 14 | 23 |
| Howe, Detroit | 11 | 10 | 21 |
| Patrick, New York | 10 | 11 | 21 |
| B. Davidson, Toronto | 7 | 14 | 21 |
| O'Connor, Montreal | 4 | 17 | 21 |

## Lyons, Bonham, Hughson Most Effective in 1942

CHICAGO, Dec. 22 (AP)—A veteran, Ted Lyons, and two youngsters—Ernie Bonham and Tex Hughson—were the American League's most effective pitchers during the 1942 baseball season. Lyons, for the first time in his 20-year-old major league career, came up with the best earned run average among the regulars.

Official figures released today showed that the veteran, who has spent all of his big league time with the Chicago White Sox, and now is a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps, and a 2.10 earned run average for 180 innings. Cleveland's Tom Ferrick bettered this with a mark of 2.00, but Ferrick participated in only 81 innings and his three victories and two defeats did not compare with the season's record of the White Sox hurler.

**Finished All 20**

Lyons, operating with a sixth-place ball club, finished all of the 20 games he started and wound up with a record of 14 triumphs and six defeats—a performance that well may be his last in the majors. In his 20 big league seasons, the former Baylor University athlete won 259 games and lost 226.

Hughson of the Boston Red Sox and Bonham of the New York Yankees were the league's only 20 game winners, the former with 22 and Bonham with 21. They tied for the most completed games, each with 22.

Bonham also was the leader in shutout victories with six and trailed Lyons in earned runs with 2.27 for 226 innings of toil. His .808 percentage for 21 games won and five lost was bettered only by two Boston pitchers—Wilburn Butland, who won seven and lost one, and Ken Chase with five and one.

**Most Strikeouts**

Hughson lost six games and ended with a .786 percentage. He tied Buck Newsom of Washington for the most strikeouts, 113; was second to Bonham in shutouts with four, and was among the top 10 in earned runs with a 2.59 figure for 281 innings, which was the most time any pitcher spent on the mound in 1942.

The wildest pitcher of the season was Philadelphia's Phil Marchildon. The right-hander committed the most wild pitches for the second straight year with 13, issued the most base on balls, 140 in 244 innings, and hit the most batters, 13, but he also struck out 110 batters.

Joe Haynes, Chicago's relief specialist, appeared in the greatest number of games, 40.

**No No-Hitters**

Here is how the earned run average leaders finished, with their won-lost records in brackets:

Ferrick, Cleveland, 2.00 (3-2); Lyons, Chicago, 2.10 (14-6); Bonham, New York, 2.27 (21-5); Spud Chandler, New York, 2.37 (16-5); Harry Eisenstat, Cleveland, 2.44 (2-1); Harold Newhouser, Detroit, 2.45 (8-14); Butland, Boston, 2.51 (7-1); Hank Borowy, New York, 2.53 (15-4); Hughson, Boston, 2.59 (22-6); Haynes, Chicago, 2.62 (8-5).

For the second straight year and the 20th in American League history, pitchers failed to come through with a single no-hit game. This constituted a new record. Another pitching mark was tied when Butland handled five putouts in a game Aug. 30.

**American Hockey League**

*By the Associated Press*

**Western Division**

| Team | W | L | T | Pts | Goals For | Agst. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Buffalo | 11 | 9 | 2 | 24 | 76 | 58 |
| Pittsburgh | 11 | 10 | 0 | 22 | 76 | 77 |
| Indianapolis | 9 | 9 | 2 | 20 | 77 | 57 |
| Cleveland | 8 | 11 | 3 | 19 | 70 | 76 |

**Eastern Division**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hershey | 15 | 4 | 4 | 34 | 81 | 61 |
| Providence | 13 | 10 | 0 | 26 | 88 | 82 |
| Washington | 6 | 12 | 5 | 17 | 73 | 104 |
| New Haven | 4 | 12 | 4 | 12 | 80 | 76 |

## Yale Grid Coach Foresees Upgrade In Eli Material

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 22 (AP)—Yale plans to continue football next year, and its grid coaches foresee a possible improvement in Eli material as a result of the Government's plan to train prospective officers at a selected group of universities.

"We're planning to continue football at Yale unless we are told otherwise," Howie Odell declared last night in an address at a father-son banquet of the Pebble Hill School. "Because we feel that it serves a fine purpose in preparing men both for the Army and for life.

"It now appears that when the Government goes through with its plans to use the facilities of about 200 universities for the education and training of young men as prospective officers that many of those youngsters will be allotted to different universities.

"We're hoping that next fall we may get some of those Wisconsin and Ohio State stars," he added.

Eddie Albosta, pitcher drafted by the Pirates, wrote he was pleased to get the news. Next day he wrote he had been drafted by Uncle Sam.

## In the Dugout

*with Rumill*

### Pitchers Had Their Innings

As you would expect with batting on the decline in 1942, pitching had its innings. A general increase in effectiveness was apparent all through the American League, according to official averages just released.

The so-called vital statistics reveal that the league's earned run average dropped from 4.15 in 1941 to 3.66 in '42; that base hits were off 11,492 to 10,784; that runs were down 5,902 to 5,211, and that complete games increased from 569 to 587.

Thus, interested parties have further tangible proof that the game is swaying back to the hurler and the defensive side. Runs in bunches are getting to be the exception, not the rule.

**Yankees First**

Bearing up the contention that the best offense is a sound defense, the Yankees today could quote a few more figures proving their right to the A. L. pennant. They held rivals to 2.91 earned runs per each nine innings and saw their pitchers go the full distance no less than 88 times in 154 games. When they were not in the mood to drive you out of the park with their bats, the Yanks merely ganged up on you on the mound. Only against the Cardinals did the Joe McCarthy system fail.

Among the individuals, Tex Hughson, Tiny Bonham and Ted Lyons (of all people) were the head men. We say "of all people" in connection with Lyons because he has been around, man and boy, for 20 years and not once before did he compile the lowest earned run average; and because you would hardly expect him to at this late date. But, come to think of it, Ted has long been among the leading boxmen and probably gave young hitters as much trouble as any "chucker" in the business.

**Bothered Williams**

Lyons bothered the youngsters because he could out-think them. "That Lyons!" Ted Williams would shout. "Every time I look at him I want to join the Foreign Legion!" And Lyons would just laugh and keep tossing his tricky stuff at the fidgity Williams. It looked like the softest pitching imaginable, and probably was, if you could time it right. But that was the trouble—few of the boys could keep their timing facing the Chicago veteran.

Despite the fact that the White Sox finished last in the batting league and were shut out more than any rival, Lyons toured the course in par. He started 20 games and was there at the finish in 20. Moreover, he won 16 and had a 2.10 earned run mark for 180 innings. Somewhere among the numerous most valuable awards there must be room for Theodore A. Lyons, formerly of Baylor University and currently of the United States Marine Corps.

**Hughson High**

High winner was Tex Hughson, with a 22-and-six record. In command of as much natural ability as any young pitcher in modern history, Tex benefited from the support of the stout Red Sox batting attack, but probably would have won almost as many for a second-division outfit. The same goes for Tiny Bonham and his 21 and 5. Both had 22 complete efforts; Bonham six shutouts; Hughson 281 innings for a leadership.

Like Lyons, Phil Marchildon of the Athletics labored under difficulty. But the Canadian boy nevertheless annexed 17 victories for the last-place Philadelphia club, which finished 48 games off the winning Yankee pace.

Much was said about the lack of support given Ed Smith, the White Sox southpaw, as he piled up a succession of defeats through last summer. But the earned run table lists him no better than 49th with a 3.98 figure.

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## Myers Convinced Eagles Will Be Ready for Game

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 22 (AP)—Coach Denny Myers already has seen enough to convince him that Boston College's football team will be in condition for the Orange Bowl battle with Alabama.

After putting the players through a morning workout today, he remarked, "I'm well satisfied with the way they've come along, and it looks like we'll be ready New Year's Day."

The team had a single practice session Sunday, but got in two drills yesterday to begin the routine laid out by Myers.

The Eagles were far behind in their conditioning upon their arrival Saturday night.

## Smith Honored

WASHINGTON, Dec 22 (AP)—Bruce Smith, Minnesota's All-America back of two years ago who starred as a member of the Great Lakes Naval Station 1942 football team, is the player selected by Washington's Touchdown Club as the outstanding service athlete of the year.

Smith will be awarded a special trophy by the Touchdowners at their annual dinner Jan. 5.

## Only One Game

STILLWATER, Okla. (AP)—The Oklahoma Aggie wrestlers—national champs 13 times in 15 years—may be hard pressed to prove their claim to 1943 honors.

Coach Art Griffith has been able to schedule only one game, with the Naval Pre-Flight School at nearby Norman, because of the transportation situation.

## Fame Is Where You Find It

Associated Press

**B. C. Player and His Public**

**Using his knee for an impromptu desk, Don Currivan of the Boston College Eagles signs autographs for some southern youngsters at the northerners' training camp at Miami. Left to right: Tommy Jones, Charles Williams, Currivan, Val Williams, and Herb Williams. Boston College is rounding into shape for its New Year's Day game with Alabama in the Orange Bowl.**

## Sports Around the Hub

### Spring Training Question

Baseball's spring training topic was in the news again today. The Braves made it known that they will return to Sanford if transportation to that Florida celery belt is possible and Clark Griffith announces that his Senators will condition again at Orlando's Tinker Field. We hear also, however, that the Dodgers, with Branch Rickey their spokesman, will take official Washington's hint and get out of troop-crowded Florida for the duration.

This Rickey move and the landing of Connie Mack at Savannah are the first sincere efforts on the part of big league magnates to leave the congested Florida area to the armed forces and to reduce transportation. Washington may yet force such stand-pat clubs as the Senators, Yankees and Giants to follow the Rickey pattern.

* * *

The Red Sox won their share of pitching laurels in 1942, according to official American League averages just released. Bill Butland was No. 1 in won-lost rating with a seven-and-one record (all seven in a row); Ken Chase was No. 2 with his five-and-one pace; and Tex Hughson's 22 victories were high for the year. Yankee pitching limited the opposition to less than three runs per game, with Detroit and the Red Sox trailing in that order.

* * *

The Boston College Eagles are by now aware that they went to Miami to beat Alabama in the Orange Bowl game New Year's Day and not for a vacation in the sun. Coach Denny Myers told the boys that lights must be out by 11 o'clock, that they must not miss morning or afternoon practice, that they must stay away from the Orange Bowl and that they should not stay out in the sun longer than 20 minutes.

* * *

Connie Mack, learned leader of the Athletics, believes that big league baseball will be played as usual next year. He admits, of course, that teams will run into numerous difficulties, most important of which will be transportation. But he adds: "If they can have sports in England, Russia and even Germany in these dark days, I think we can have them here."

* * *

Joe Smith, former Medford milkman and now a boatswain's mate in the U. S. Coast Guard, accepted a gold medal last evening at the quarterly meeting of the New England A. A. A. U. as the outstanding amateur athlete in this section, then announced his retirement from distance running. Last spring he won the annual B. A. A. marathon. Smith is a candidate for the James E. Sullivan memorial trophy, awarded annually to the nation's No. 1 amateur athlete.

* * *

Ed Murphy, the former Boston College and B. A. A. track star, succeeds John V. Murphy as coach of the Cambridge Latin track team. Ed Murphy at present is a teacher at the Thorndike School in Cambridge.

## Basketball Scores

**Results Dec. 21**

*By the Associated Press*

**East**

Manhattan 43, Syracuse 42.
Long Island 79, Springfield College 50.
Seton Hall 29, Cornell 28.
Villanova 58, Philadelphia Coast Guard 38.

**Midwest**

North Dakota Aggies 38, Valley City T. 33.
Loyola (Chicago) 52, Chicago 30.
Evansville 65, Austin 29.
Olathe Naval Air Base 49, Kansas State 34.
Camp Grant 41, Illinois 31.
Springfield (Mo.) T. 49, Friends 18.
Omaha 55, Midland 43.
Indiana Central 56, Central Normal 30.
Wisconsin 48, Oklahoma 37.
Purdue 43, Washington (St. Louis) 42.
Bowling Green 62, Heidelberg 41.
Muskingum 45, Youngstown 38.

**West**

Texas A. & M. 45, 95th Division 39.
Corpus Christi Naval A. S. 54, Texas Christian 34.
Texas Wesleyan 60, Stephen F. Austin 34.
California 59, Santa Clara 31.
Washington 62, Gonzaga 41.
Utah 49, Montana State 40.
Idaho University 36, College of Idaho 26.

Restaurants
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Join the LOBSTER PARTY every Friday
HIGHLAND HOTEL
Every Meal a Pleasant Memory
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Smörgåsbord Every Sunday Evening

Commerce and Finance

# Various Strikes Interfere With Production for War Effort

Business and Industry

## Smaller 1943 Winter Wheat Acreage Seen

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department estimated that 37,482,000 acres had been planted for the 1943 winter wheat crop and probably would produce 624,504,000 bushels.

The seeded acreage is 2 per cent less than in the fall of 1941 when it totaled 38,339,000, while the prodution forecast was 11 per cent less than the large 1942 crop of 703,253,000 bushels.

Kansas, which annually has more than a quarter of all the winter wheat acreage, planted 6 per cent less than last year, representing in part a return to the usual planting, the department said. Acreage also was smaller in the north central and Pacific coast states.

A slightly larger acreage was seeded in Nebraska and Texas while in Missouri an increase of 380,000 acres, or 45 per cent, reflected what the department said was a return toward usual wheat acreage from a relatively small acreage seeded in the fall of 1941 because of adverse conditions.

Growing conditions were favorable in most sections although there was too much rain in Pennsylvania and a deficiency in Illinois, Washington, and Oregon.

Pointing out that a favorable December condition was usually associated with a low loss of acreage between seeding and harvest, the department said abandonment of the 1943 crop was indicated at 6.7 per cent compared with 7 per cent last year and an average of 19.7 per cent. The condition of the crop as a whole was 88 per cent of normal.

The indicated yield was estimated at 16.7 bushels an acre, less than last year's 18.3 bushels but above the average of 11.8 bushels.

The department said indications were that 5,933,000 acres had been planted to rye this fall, about 8.2 per cent below the 6,465,000 acres seeded last year. Decreases were general in all the important rye producing states of the north central areas. No production forecast was issued for rye at this time.

## U. S. Construction Highest on Record In Third Quarter

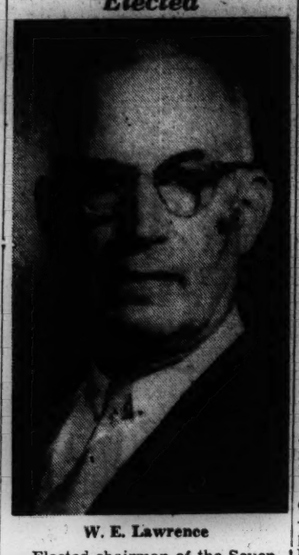
WASHINGTON (AP)—Construction reached the highest level in United States history during the third quarter of this year, the Commerce Department reported in estimating the total of 1942 expenditures for new building at $13,500,000,000.

The nation spent $11,000,000,000 for new construction in 1941.

A sharp falling off in construction of new war plants and further restrictions on private building, the department said, will release more than 1,000,000 workers and much steel and other materials for use elsewhere in the war program next year. Building of war housing to accommodate the prospective movement of workers into new production areas probably will be fairly sustained, it said.

Military and naval building more more than doubled this year compared with 1941 and factory construction was up 80 per cent, but the building of private homes was cut in half, the department's summary stated.

*Elected*



W. E. Lawrence

Elected chairman of the Seven Shipyard Safety Exchange at the Sparrows Point plant of the Bethlehem Steel Co. He succeeds Carter Kendall of the Bethlehem company, who held the post for two years. Mr. Lawrence is with the New York Shipbuilding Co., Camden, N. J.

## U. S. Warns Against Serving as 'Cloak' For Blacklist Firms

WASHINGTON (AP)—The State Department reiterated a warning to any person or firm who serves as a "cloak" for another person or firm on the Government's blacklist of those believed to be acting in the interest of Axis powers.

The department said that President Roosevelt, in establishing the policy of listing such firms and individuals and forbidding Americans to trade with them, had warned that anyone serving as a "cloak" for them would have his name added to the blacklist.

"In order that the effectiveness of this Government's proclaimed list policies may be maintained and that our limited supplies and shipping facilities may be reserved for persons and firms who are friendly to the hemisphere solidarity policies of the American republics and the war interests of the United Nations, this policy with the respect to the inclusions of 'cloaks' must and will be vigorously pursued," the department said.

The department's statement was included in an announcement of another revision of the blacklist which added 239 listings of persons and firms in American republics and 134 in neutral nations elsewhere in the world and deleted from previous records 36 listings for American republics and 16 for other nations.

## WPB Estimates Drop In 1943 Lumber Use

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board estimated lumber consumption in 1943 at approximately 31,100,000,000 board feet, compared with 40,200,000,000 board feet in 1942.

WPB set the lumber production goal for next year at 32,000,000,000 board feet, but said its attainment depended upon maintenance of present levels of manpower, tractors, trucks and flow of repair parts to the industry.

## Strikes Close Goodyear Plant; Coal Miners Threaten Walkout

JACKSON, Mich., Dec. 22 (AP)—The entire plant of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. here was idle today after a strike which yesterday crippled operations of the gun department spread to other divisions.

The strike started over company attempts to curtail the Sunday shift by 25 per cent, the management contending that new employees in training were not entitled to the double time provision and the union insisting on a full holiday shift.

A company spokesman reported today that the Sunday work issue had been settled, but he predicted work interruption would continue until the War Labor Board acts on a wage rate adjustment which the management and the United Rubber Workers (C. I. O.) agreed upon last summer. This agreement—details of which were not divulged—was sent to the WLB for approval Oct. 13, the spokesman said. Details of the Sunday work settlement were not revealed.

WLB representatives were expected to join today in continuing conferences between the union shop committee and management.

**Hazleton, Pa.**, Dec. 22 (AP)—With 2,400 miners already on strike in Pennsylvania's anthracite fields, an equal number threatened today to walk out Jan. 15 unless operators meet their demands for a $2-a-day wage increase.

The threat was voiced by the Hazleton shaft colliery of the United Mine Workers and employees of the Cranberry Improvement Company, and came at a time when demand for anthracite by both householders and war industries is at its peak.

In letters to President Roosevelt, the OPA, the U. S. Conciliation Service, and John L. Lewis, the miners called for an end to "red tape and gossipy comment" which they contended has held up action of the wage boost proposal, presented several weeks ago.

The miners termed the proposed increase a "war allowance" necessitated by rising living costs. It would be in addition to an allowance of time and a half for a sixth working day, approved Saturday by the War Labor Board.

Operators have insisted they cannot grant wage increases unless the OPA lifts ceiling prices on anthracite. A request that this be done is pending.

Approximately 1,200 employees of the Moffat Coal Company's Pyne-Taylor Colliery near Scranton walked out yesterday, contending their wage rates are below the scale provided by the general agreement between operators and the U. M. W. A.

Robert Y. Moffat, president of the company, said the demands exceed the general scale. The average miner earns $7.46 a day, he said. The rate of pay varies according to different types of work.

A similar dispute, involving 1,200 workers, closed the Ewen colliery of the Pennsylvania Coal Company at Port Griffith, Luzerne County, Dec. 2.

The disputes prompted the Tri-District General Mine Committee to undertake a poll of all anthracite workers in the three U. M. W. A. districts to determine sentiment toward a possible general work stoppage in sympathy.

*By the Associated Press*

At Cleveland a strike by 1,000 C. I. O. unionists curtailed production of ship armor plate at the Cleveland plant of Republic Steel Corporation, Vice-President C. M. White of Republic declared in an appeal for intervention by the War Labor Board.

Mr. White asserted the strike was called by the grievance committee of Local 2265, C. I. O. United Steelworkers of America, and affected operations of Republic's huge continuous strip mill. He attributed the strike to a dispute over work schedules and double time rates.

Other labor news.

**Canton, Ohio:** A four-day strike by composing room employees of the Repository, Canton's only daily newspaper, ended Dec. 21 as members of the Canton Typographical Union voted to return to work pending a War Labor Board panel hearing of their wage dispute.

**Detroit:** Strikers were called back to their jobs of making war material at the Eureka Vacuum Cleaner Company Dec. 21 after an eleventh-hour settlement was attained in time to open work on the 7 a. m. shift.

Nineteen hours of continuous negotiations among State and Federal mediators and representatives of the company and the Mechanics Educational Society of America, independent union, brought an agreement at 5 a. m., when the company rescinded the discharge of an employee pending negotiations. The strike closed the plant Saturday.

## Industrial Activity Up In November

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that industrial production in November rose slightly over that of October, reflecting a continued growth of output in war industries and a seasonal decline in production of civilian goods.

Distribution of commodities to consumers rose further in November and the first half of December, the board said in a summary of business and financial conditions, and retail food prices continued to advance.

The board attributed a rise in November industrial production on its seasonally adjusted index from 189 to 191 per cent of the 1935-1939 average to a further advance in output of durable goods manufactures.

Steel production at 98 per cent of capacity in November and the first three weeks of December was down slightly from the October peak, but the board said the reduction appeared temporary as the scrap supply situation had been relieved and as further progress was being made on construction of additional iron and steel capacity.

Supplies of iron ore on hand were regarded as sufficient, the board said, for operations at capacity until movement of ore down the Lakes is resumed in the spring. Ore shipments from upper Lake ports this year were 15 per cent above the record established in 1941.

Other points emphasized in the board's report:

Cotton textile mills activity was maintained at a high level in November and at shoe factories production declined less than is usual at this season. Output of manufactured foodstuffs showed a seasonal decline.

Construction contract awards in November were 10 per cent below the level of the three preceding months, but about 40 per cent higher than in November, 1941.

Department store sales in the first half of December were "considerably larger" than a year ago.

Freight car loadings in November declined about 7 per cent from their peak levels in September and October. Coal loadings rose, although a decline is usual in November.

## Rail Efficiency In October Shows Further Increase

WASHINGTON (AP)—The nation's major railroads achieved greater efficiency in less-than-carload freight movement during October, the Office of Defense Transportation reported.

The 116 reporting Class 1 carriers loaded an average of 20,592 pounds to the car, compared with an average of 20,556 pounds in September. Since Sept. 1, ODT has required L. C. L. freight, with certain exceptions, to be loaded to a minimum of 20,000 pounds to the car.

Class 1 roads in October carried 8,034,682,820 pounds of L. C. L. merchandise, an increase of 11 per cent over September.

For October, as compared with May, Class 1 roads handled 20 per cent more L. C. L. merchandise but required only 4 per cent more cars, the average load increasing by 15 per cent.

Class 2 and Class 3 railroads (short lines and switching and terminal companies( had an averag load of L. C. L. merchandise of 16,931 pounds in October, compared with 16,395 pounds in September. As compared with May, these roads handled 22 per cent more merchandise in 6 per cent more cars.

## A. T. & T. Opens New Coast-to-Coast Cable

NEW YORK (AP)—Walter S. Gifford, president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., officially opened the company's new transcontinental cable and revealed its main reason for being built was the possibility of war with Japan.

Construction began in the autumn of 1940 but the company's decision to build was made in 1939. Actually the line runs from Omaha, Neb., to Sacramento, Calif., connecting at those points with existing networks of the East and Pacific Coast to form the transcontinental cable.

Mr. Gifford said the new cable made it possible, for the first time, to telephone from coast-to-coast over all-cable telephone facilities. Four other transcontinental lines cross the West but the open wires are carried overhead on telephone pole and cross-arms.

Underground construction offers protection against wind, sleet and ice formations, adding greatly to the dependability of transcontinental telephone service, Mr. Gifford said.

*Joins Consolidated*

Ray Russell

**William B. Stout**

Detroit inventor and engineer who developed the first all-metal commercial airplane has been engaged by the Consolidated Aircraft Corp. along with the services of the Stout Engineering Laboratories at Dearborn, Mich. The Stout Laboratories will become the Stout Research Division of Consolidated.

## Censorship to Curb Questionnaires Sent To U. S. Businessmen

WASHINGTON (AP)—Budget director Harold D. Smith has created a censorship to curb some of the complicated questionnaires sent by federal agencies to businessmen.

Mr. Smith said that after January 1, no government agency will be permitted to send out a questionnaire unless it has been approved by the Budget Bureau, both as to necessity and simplification. He advised businessmen, before answering government questionnaires after January 1, to look for Budget Bureau approval on the quiz sheets.

Mr. Smith disclosed the system in a letter to Eric A. Johnston, President of the United States Chamber of Commerce, in which Mr. Smith said, in part:

"Businessmen may, in some instances, justifiably complain that not all data requests that have been made since America's entry in the war are vital to the winning of the war.

"There is no disagreement between Government and business leaders concerning the desirability of reducing paper work to a minimum.

"However, it will be recognized that many of the statistical activities in which federal departments and agencies are engaged are essential to the successful prosecution of the war, and to the extent that this burden is necessary, it must be regarded as an incident to the war."

## Agricultural Agents Hear How British Farmers Carry On

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO — Achievements of English farmers, plowing, sowing, and harvesting under shell fire, were reported here recently by an Iowa-born observer to the county agents — advisers to American farmers in all parts of the United States — as suggesting one approach to the many-sided farm manpower problem of American agriculture.

The speaker was Francis Flood, representing the British Supply Council in Washington, D. C. Listening intently to his message were some 200 delegates to the annual convention of the National Association of County Agricultural Agents, men who have already done much to step up farm production by acquainting farmers with the findings of agricultural research laboratories and helping them plan their operations for greater efficiency. These men played an important part in spurring farmers to meet the Department of Agriculture's production goals this year.

They are keenly aware of the difficulties ahead for the farmer who hopes to reach next year's still higher goals — his loss of manpower, shortage of machinery, fertilizer, fences, price problems and so on. It was encouraging to them, therefore, to hear that, facing similar but more acute problems, British farmers have boosted production consistently since the start of war.

**Acreage Increases**

Great Britain's total plowed acreage has increased 50 per cent over 1939, said Mr. Flood. Yield per acre is also greater than before the war. Britain now produces nearly two-thirds of its food supply, compared with a little more than one-third in prewar years. Mr. Flood attributed much of England's production increase to the spirit of the English farmer who has seen Nazi destruction at first hand and who is determined to do his utmost to win the war.

German shells falling on Kent County fields (above the Dover cliffs) were only a spur to a farmer Mr. Flood talked with there. This man counted 53 bomb craters in his farm. But he kept right on raising crops. "When I figure how much it cost Hitler to manufacture those bombs and deliver them here," the farmer told his American visitor with a brave bit of humor, "I find that the value of my farm has about doubled." He simply plowed around the craters and went on as usual, Mr. Flood said.

**Overcoming Difficulties**

He found another Kent County farmer plowing around numerous poles that had been placed in his field. The poles were to prevent enemy planes from landing on the level ground.

Such things add to the farmer's labor problem, Mr. Flood pointed out. So do blackouts, and many other wartime requirements, such as the necessity for distributing herds in different pastures each night, to lessen the risk of their destruction by bombing.

The drain upon farm manpower has been greater than here, but those workers who remain are not allowed to enlist except in the air service, and the shortage has been made up by the old folks and the children. Many retired elderly couples have returned to farming, and others still on the farms have taken on new duties, forgetting their handicaps in service. Thus, even dairying, the branch of farming which is most sensitive to labor shortages, has increased its output in England, Mr. Flood said.

## U. S. Exports for 11 Months Up 56 P. C. In Value Over 1941

WASHINGTON (AP)—The value of exports for the first 11 months of this year rose to more than $7,000,000,000, an increase of 56 per cent over the first 11 months of 1941, the Census Bureau reported.

The total value of exports up to the end of November was $7,018,564,000, including lend-lease goods, the bureau said, as compared with $4,494,408,000 in the period last year.

November exports were $785,092,000, surpassing the previous 1942 monthly high of $766,036,000 established in September.

The value of general imports of merchandise during the first 11 months of this year was off 20 per cent from the 1941 total an imports for consumption were off 17 per cent. General imports in November amounted to $167,543,000, the lowest monthly total of the year.


**WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS**

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BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank | Jan. 2 |
| Franklin Savings Bank | Jan. 2 |
| Massachusetts Savings Bank | Jan. 2 |
| Boston Penny Savings Bank | Jan. 11 |
| Union Savings Bank | Jan. 11 |
| Warren Institution for Savings | Jan. 11 |
| East Boston Savings Bank | Jan. 15 |
| Eliot Savings Bank | Jan. 15 |
| Institution for Savings in Roxbury | Jan. 15 |
| Wildey Savings Bank | Jan. 15 |
| Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank | Jan. 20 |

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

| | |
|---|---|
| Somerville Savings Bank | Jan. 2 |
| Brookline Savings Bank | Jan. 11 |
| Cambridgeport Savings Bank | Jan. 11 |
| East Cambridge Savings Bank | Jan. 15 |
| County Savings Bank, Chelsea | Jan. 20 |


## The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

New York

Last week the stock market really went to town. It looked like old times. The Thursday rise was reminiscent of the sudden jumps of June, 1938. The week wiped out the slow losses of the previous six weeks, and then added enough more gains to bring the Dow-Jones industrials two points higher than the November high, and to bring the New York Times' 50-stock average up to its rising trend line since last April.

Thursday's was not only best gain for any day in 1942 but also the busiest day. One stock house, Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis was quick to point out that this is the first time in 14 years that a new high has been reached in December—and to add that every time such a thing happened, the gains have been substantially extended the following year. In other words this is not only the usual "year-end rally" following tax-selling, but a year-end rally on top of a long rise.

There were several possible reasons for the rise, of which the most obvious but of course least important was an end of tax-selling. It doesn't need to end yet and the heavy volume in the lower-priced shares at the end of the week seemed to indicate that it is still going on.

Another reason of only temporary importance was the further advance of the British past El Agheila and the further crippling of Rommel's army. Possibly the decline in Tokyo (with "Tokyo Stock Exchange new issue" down to round 100 from about 138 after Singapore) was a help, plus Nazi suspension of trading in Amsterdam in Phillips shares after RAF bombing of the Phillips plant in Holland.

**Peace Stocks Again in Favor**

But the market continued to be a postwar projection. Strongest Thursday stocks, for instance, included the movies, the chemicals, the rubbers, the motors, and the building shares. And the air transports continue on to new highs. The rails, now generally considered war-babies, lagged.

Hot guesses around the Street are that the war "will end sooner than you think," and that "the German war machine can't stand the big bombers much longer" and that "the Russians have got their second wind," and that "the issue will be settled in North Africa, and in a matter of months" and such-like talk. It may be wild, but money is being placed on the line to back it.

A second possible reason for the advance is even more interesting. It is that Washington is due for a series of internal explosions, of which Leon Henderson's resignation is only the beginning, with Congress "rarin' to go," and that the dogma-and-doctrine doctors (to triple a Greek derivation) are to be pushed up or off or out for a more seemly handling of the administrative problems of the government. To paraphrase Donald Nelson's words of a couple of months ago: It is possible that notion is that the country has been living off its administrative fat, and now it is going to get down to administrative muscle or Congress is going to know the reason why.

**The Farm Bloc's Power**

It may be that the advance may have been helped by the idea that OPA's impending overhaul will mean relaxation of price control and, in particular, higher prices for commodities, and, of the commodities, farm commodities in particular. Certainly crop futures were strong, led by wheat. And the farm bloc modestly admits to anybody who will believe it that it licked Leon Henderson; the Pace bill to include wages in farm parity is certain to be revived, and in truth if the United States is to get the 1943 crop it needs, one of the essentials will be higher farm prices, even though getting them by means of higher parity calculations is the most shotgun way imaginable of getting prices for the right crops advanced the right amount.

But the bullish calculations probably go deeper than this. The gasoline mess has dramatized Washington incompetence. Pre-war humanitarianism and idealism of the Eleanor Roosevelt type are in a bear market at the moment, as the fervid vagueness of the left-wing press seems to indicate. Washington incompetence has heretofore affected defense, not the voter's daily life.

It takes some time for the groundwork of bad public relations, such as Washington is building up, to really take hold on the public, just as it takes some time for the groundwork of good public relations, such as industrial management has built up in the last year, to show tangible results. So the bullish calculations presumably are that if this is indeed a managerial revolution, the country is going to have a quiet revolution in the next few weeks or months and get some good managers. The OPA's top legal counsel is only seven years out of Harvard Law School — and you can tell a firm or department by its counsel—and has never had private experience.

**Henderson Market Factor?**

Leon Henderson's resignation may be very significant—health or no health. (That hasn't seemed to make so much difference in White House favor, vide Woodin, Hopkins, or Henderson in the past). A year ago he looked like the coming Washington tough-guy, or man-on-horseback. His going may be a stock market factor. Anyway it was interesting that the market rose the day his resignation was announced, even though the announcement came after the close. Those things get around.

The Victory Loan is an obvious success. It had to be. But New York pulled more than its share of the load, and the New York banks took more than their share of the subscriptions. Next comes pressure —or seeming pressure—from the Treasury for the rest of the country to do its share.

"Revenue bonds" were down again, on sharper gas rationing . . . there was further switching out of rail liens as the Supreme Court still hands down no St. Paul decision . . . Wall Street is still obsessed with the idea that gold matters in postwar international credit . . . The Treasury will probably ask further increases in corporation taxes . . . Marine war risk rates still say the submarine menace is large, though it has moved away from the American coast. . . .

## Canadian Dependents' Allowances Now Are the Highest in the World

OTTAWA (CP)—The Defense Department, announcing higher pay and dependents' allowances to Canadian soldiers, has issued a table of figures to back up its statement that dependents' allowances paid by Canada now are the highest in the world.

Following is the table, showing the total monthly amount of dependents' allowance and minimum assigned pay—including cost-of-living bonus where it is payable—received by dependents of a private after six months' efficient service:

| | Wife Only | Wife 1 Ch. | Wife 2 Ch. | Wife 3 Ch. | Wife 4 Ch. | Wife 5 Ch. | Wife 6 Ch. | Mother Only |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Canada | $59.40 | $72.60 | $84.60 | $94.60 | $102.60 | $110.60 | $118.60 | $48.00 |
| United States | 50.50 | 62.00 | 72.00 | 82.00 | 92.00 | 102.00 | 112.00 | 37.00 |
| Australia | 42.78 | 58.80 | 69.48 | 77.52 | 85.56 | 93.60 | 101.64 | 42.78 |
| New Zealand | 34.92 | 59.10 | 69.84 | 77.91 | 85.98 | 94.05 | 102.12 | 24.18 |
| South Africa | 42.09 | 48.78 | 55.47 | 62.16 | 68.85 | 75.54 | 82.23 | 34.67 |
| United Kingdom | 24.06 | 33.22 | 41.26 | 48.18 | 55.10 | 62.02 | 68.94 | 27.43 |

## New York to Auction Russian Furs For First Time in Over 12 Years

NEW YORK (AP)—For the first time in more than 12 years, Russian furs will be auctioned in New York.

Announcement was made that Amtorg Trading Corp., Russian Government agency, had concluded arrangements with Lampson, Fraser & Huth for the disposal of Russian sables, Persian lambs, squirrels, white and red fox skins beginning Jan. 11.

Some years ago the Lampson firm's London offices handled an amount of Russian furs, but in recent years the skins have been disposed of at annual auctions at Leningrad and through private sales.

The change, attributed to war conditions, was the second shift of large fur business to New York. Last year Hudson Bay Co., whose furs formerly had been disposed of at London, sent its stocks here.

## Pennsylvania Factories' Pay Rolls Set New High

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Weekly pay rolls of Pennsylvania factories jumped to a record high of nearly $45,500,000 in November, the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia announced.

Reports from 2,908 establishments throughout the State placed the weekly earnings of approximately 1,200,000 wage earners at a new high of $41.46.

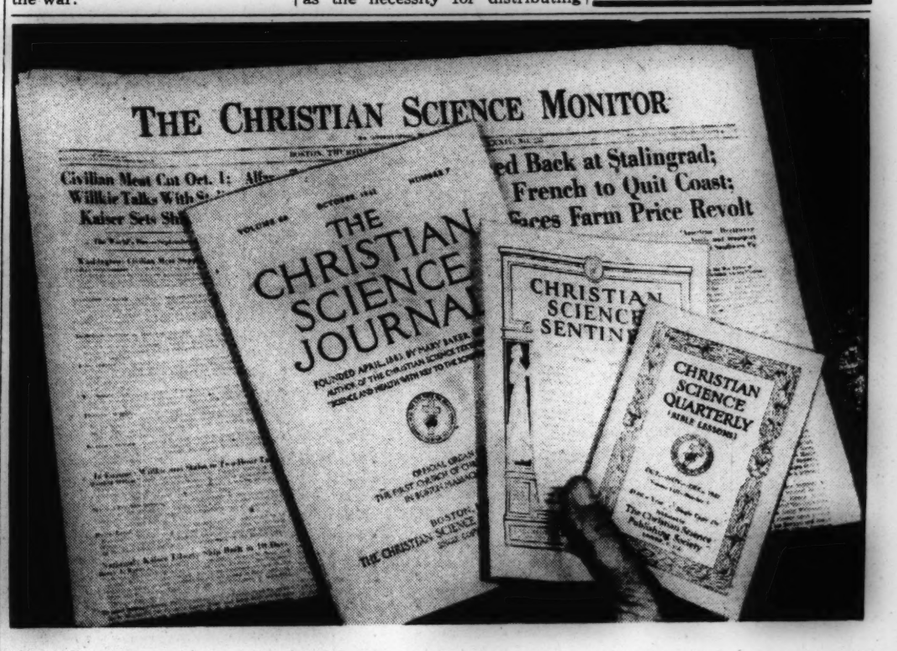
The bank statement added: "Reports from approximately 100 plants in Delaware show that factory employment, pay rolls and total employee-hours increased about 5 per cent from October to November reflecting, as in Pennsylvania, increased operations principally in heavy industry."

## Standard Margarine Co. Personnel to Remain

NEW YORK (AP) — Standard Brands, Inc., plans to maintain generally the present personnel of Standard Margarine Co. of Indianapolis and its associated companies after completion of the purchase agreement approved last week, it was reported.

In addition to the margarine firm, Standard Brands expects to gain ownership of Southern States Foods, Inc., of Dallas, which is owned by the same small group of stockholders, and Standard Food Products, Inc., of Indianapolis, similarly held.

Ownership of the three concerns will pass to Standard Brands before Jan. 1, 1943, under terms of the present sales contract, after legal and accounting requirements have been fulfilled.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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday

# Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

| | |
|---|---|
| Today's sales (est.) | 850,000 |
| Previous day's sales | 771,176 |
| 1942 volume to date | 117,983,961 |
| 1941 volume to date | 156,472,451 |

## Stocks Tend Irregularly Lower Today

NEW YORK, Dec. 22 (AP)—Preholiday difficulties were encountered by the stock market today and, while scattered favorites managed to acquire modest gains, irregularly lower tendencies were the rule. Hesitancy prevailed at the start and, in the final hour, declines of fractions to a point or so were well distributed.

Sizable blocks of low-priced issues again accelerated volume and transfers for the full proceedings were around 580,000 shares. On the whole, dealings were somewhat sluggish during most of the session.

The general run of commission house customers seemed disposed to put their accounts in shape for the Christmas recess. Many Wall Streeters will leave the financial sector Thursday and not return until Monday. In the three days preceding Yuletide last year the Associated Press 60-stocq average was down .5 of a point, unchanged and up .1

Year-end tax adjustments, as in the past week or so, were well absorbed but there still were enough of these to stem any wide recovery swing. Good war news seemingly had little effect on the speculative or investment urge.

Despite the apathetic picture new tops for the year were scored for Phillips Petroleum, United Air Lines, Goodyear, Union Carbide and Philip Morris. The last-named exemphified the "thinness" of the market by opening up 2 points on a 100-share transaction.

Southern Railway preferred pushed up in response to the second dividend declaration on this stock since 1931. Resistance was displayed by American Airlines, Westinghouse, Woolworth and Pennsylvania.

In arrears the greater part of the time were Eastman Kodak, Bethlehem, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Western Union, J. I. Case, U. S. Gypsum, Dow Chemical, Anaconda and Texas Co.

In the curb occasional advances were recorded for Gulf Oil, American Gas, Lake Shore and Glen Alden Coal. Stumbling inclinations were exhibited by Pantepec, Humble Oil, Creole Petroleum and American Light.

### Bond Trend Mixed

The bond market developed something of a pre-holiday lull today, moving in a narrow range with the trend mixed most of the session.

At the start of the final hour a feature of trading was strength in several Baltimore & Ohio bonds, some of which were up more than a point.

Investment circles ignored minor changes in listed U. S. Government bonds and concentrated on the closing days of the current campaign to sell the huge amount of new Treasury obligations involved in the December financing program. It was officially announced late yesterday the New York Federal Reserve district had provided subscriptions for more than 45 per cent of the $10½ billion thus far reported from over the nation.

Corporate loans holding a little higher most of the time included Baltimore & Ohio 4s of '48, St. Paul adjustment 5s, Consolidated Oil 3½s, Great Northern 4s, Portland General Electric 4½s and Southwestern Bell Telephone 5s.

Inclined to lag were American Telephone 3s, North Western 4½s, Erie 4½s, International Hydro Electric 6s, Missouri Pacific 5s and Southern Pacific 4½s.

Australia 5s, Copenhagen 5s and Denmark 6s showed small improvement in the foreign list.

## Wheat Prices Show Gains in Chicago

CHICAGO, Dec. 22 (AP)—Wheat prices advanced today on reports that the Government was planning to raise price ceilings on flour some time this week. Gains ranged to about a cent at one time, but were reduced in later trading.

Other grains were up with the bread cereal early but late selling wiped out some of these gains, substituting small fractional losses in a few instances. Trading was only moderate in all pits.

Mills were early buyers of wheat, traders said, but considerable pressure came into the market from houses with southwestern connections. It was said the country had sold fairly large amounts tf wheat in the past two days.

## WPB Clamps Down on Firm Refusing War Orders

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board said the International Edge Tool Corp., Newark, N. J., had refused to "accept any war orders," and refused it all priorities and allocations of scarce materials for an indefinite time.

The board stated that the company last September was offered an order for steel knives and choppers needed in the war program, but the firm refused this order and all subsequent orders.

It was WPB's first action of this type.

### Calif. Meat Output Promising

SAN FRANCISCO — California contributed the largest September slaughter in its history of sheep and lambs, totaling 245,000 head, with ewes included in greater numbers than heretofore, reported The Business Outlook published by Wells Fargo Bank of San Francisco. Fall shipments of cattle into the State, mostly weaners and yearlings, have been running above last year.

| 1942 High | 1942 Low | Stks/Divds (Dollars) | Sales (100s) | High | Low | Close | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 50 | 37 | Abbott (1.90) | 6 | 50 | 49½ | 50 | Dec18 |
| 48¾ | 39 | Acme Stl (3) | 4 | 42½ | 41½ | 42 | Dec18 |
| 8½ | 5½ | Adams E .45e | 5 | 7⅞ | 7¾ | 7⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 26 | 18¾ | Adams-Mill¾e | 2 | 26 | 25½ | 26 | Dec21 |
| 16½ | 10 | Addressog (1) | 2 | 15½ | 15½ | 15¾ | Dec21 |
| 41⅜ | 29½ | Air Reduct 1a | 18 | 41⅜ | 40½ | 41¼ | + ⅜ |
| 4 | 1¾ | Alaska Juneau | 15 | 3 | 2⅞ | 3 | + ⅛ |
| ½ | ⅛ | Allegany Corp | 27 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 6¼ | 3½ | Alleg pf xw | 2 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | — ¼ |
| 6⅜ | 3½ | Allegpf$30ww | 4 | 4¾ | 4½ | 4¾ | |
| 17 | 9⅜ | Alleg pr pf | 2 | 13¼ | 13 | 13¼ | Dec18 |
| 22¾ | 16 | Alleg Lud (2e) | 2 | 18¾ | 18¼ | 18¼ | |
| | 3⅝ | Allen Ind ¾e | 1 | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | |
| 149 | 118½ | Aj Ch & Dye 6 | 3 | 142 | 142 | 142 | + 1½ |
| 12⅜ | 10 | Allied Kid (1) | 1 | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | Dec21 |
| 16⅜ | 11⅞ | Allied M (1e) | 1 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | — ⅛ |
| 6⅜ | 4 | Allied St(.60) | 19 | 6¼ | 6 | 6¼ | |
| 81 | 64 | Allied St pf 5 | 7 | 75 | 75 | 75 | — ¾ |
| 30¼ | 22 | Allis-C M (1) | 21 | 27⅜ | 27⅛ | 27⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 149⅜ | 143¼ | Alpha P C 1½ | 1 | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ | Dec18 |
| 1½ | | Amal Leather | 4 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | Dec21 |
| 18⅞ | 11 | Amal L pf ½st | 1 | 12 | 12 | 12 | Dec19 |
| 70½ | 43 | Amerada Pet 2 | 1 | 69⅜ | 68¾ | 69⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 24 | 18¾ | Am A Ch 1.20a | 4 | 23 | 23 | 23 | — ¼ |
| 54 | 25¼ | Am Airl 1½e | 16 | 55 | 53 | 54⅞ | +2 |
| 9¼ | 5⅞ | Am Bk N .40 | 1 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | |
| 6½ | 3⅝ | Am Bosch ¼e | 2 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | — ⅛ |
| 33 | 23 | AmBrSh 1.70e | 7 | 28½ | 28 | 28 | + ½ |
| 3½ | 1⅛ | Am Cable & R | 1 | 3¼ | 3 | 3 | |
| 74¾ | 56⅜ | Am Can (3) | 7 | 72⅜ | 72 | 72 | — ¼ |
| 30 | 20 | Am Car & Fdy | 6 | 25⅜ | 25¼ | 25¼ | — ¼ |
| 73¾ | 55½ | Am C F pf 7 | 1 | 64½ | 64 | 64½ | — ¾ |
| 20½ | 16 | Am Ch&C (2) | 3 | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 110 | 105 | Am Ch&C pf 5 | 1 | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ | Dec15 |
| 100¼ | 69 | Am Chicle(4a) | 1 | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ | Dec17 |
| 6⅞ | 3⅞ | AmC'type .40e | 1 | 6¾ | 6½ | 6¾ | — ⅛ |
| 22¾ | 14½ | AmCSug 2½e | 6 | 14⅝ | 14½ | 14⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 16¼ | 8⅞ | Am DistIl | 6 | 15 | 15 | 15 | |
| 3 | ⅛ | Am Encau Tll | 7 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | Dec21 |
| 7½ | 3¼ | Am Euro ¼e | 1 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | Dec15 |
| 25 | 16¼ | Am Export (2) | 5 | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | |
| 1½ | ⅛ | Am & For Pow | 12 | 1⅜ | 1¼ | 1¼ | — ⅛ |
| 38¾ | 16¼ | A FP6pf1.80k | 6 | 39 | 38¾ | 39 | +1¼ |
| 44⅛ | 18⅞ | A FP7pf2.10k | 6 | 44 | 43½ | 44 | Dec21 |
| 5⅞ | 1½ | Am & F P 2pf | 8 | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5⅝ | |
| 35 | 25½ | Am-H S 5 3 | 4 | 33¼ | 33¼ | 33¼ | + ¾ |
| 3½ | 2⅛ | Am Hide&Lea | 1 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | |
| 35 | 32 | Am H L pf (3) | 6 | 33 | 33 | 33 | N v 9 |
| 52¾ | 36⅞ | Am Home 2.40 | 12 | 54 | 52 | 54 | + ¾ |
| 2 | 1⅛ | Am Ice | 1 | 2 | | 1¾ | 2 + ¼ |
| 35¾ | 25 | Am Ice pf ½xw | 1 | 35¾ | 35¾ | 35¾ | Dec18 |
| 5⅜ | 2¾ | Am Internt'l | 18 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | |
| 7 | 4½ | Am Ivest .70e | 6 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | Dec17 |
| 10¼ | 6¼ | Am Locom'tive | 15 | 7⅞ | 7⅝ | 7⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 91 | 65 | Am Loco pf 7k | 6 | 83 | 82 | 83 | Dec21 |
| 12⅞ | 9½ | Am M&F .80 | 7 | 12¾ | 12½ | 12⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 7⅝ | 4 | AmM&Met½xe | 3 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | — ¼ |
| 24¾ | 16 | Am Met 1½e | 10 | 21½ | 20½ | 20½ | — ¼ |
| | ½ | Am Pow & Lt | 49 | ½ | ½ | ½ | — ⅛ |
| 26¾ | 15½ | APLS6pf33⅓k | 6 | 18 | 17¾ | 17¾ | — ⅜ |
| 22 | 12½ | APLS5pf2.81k | 9 | 15⅞ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | — ½ |
| 6⅜ | 3¾ | Am R&S(.30e) | 29 | 6⅛ | 6 | 6 | — ⅛ |
| 12 | 9½ | Am R M (1e) | 26 | 10½ | 10⅜ | 10½ | + ¼ |
| 9½ | 4¾ | Am Saf R ¾e | 12 | 9 | 8¾ | 9 | Dec19 |
| 14½ | 6¾ | Am Seat 1e | 3 | 13⅞ | 13½ | 13⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 43 | 25½ | Am Smelt 2a | 12 | 37¾ | 36⅞ | 36⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 36⅛ | 29 | Am Snuff2.80e | 8 | 34 | 33¼ | 33¾ | — ⅛ |
| 21¾ | 16⅜ | Am St F (2) | 26 | 20 | 19¼ | 20 | + ⅞ |
| 12 | 9⅛ | Am Stores (1) | 9 | 11⅝ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 12 | 7½ | Am Stove 1.20 | 6 | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | — ⅛ |
| 21¼ | 15 | Am Sugar (2e) | 3 | 19¾ | 19½ | 19½ | |
| 97½ | 78¾ | Am Sugar pf 7 | 2 | 88 | 88 | 88 | Dec21 |
| 23 | 17¼ | Am S Tob (2e) | 1 | 22⅜ | 22⅜ | 22⅜ | Dec15 |
| 134¾ | 101¼ | Am Tel&Tel 9 | 19 | 125⅜ | 125 | 125 | — ⅛ |
| 49¾ | 33½ | Am Tob (3) | 5 | 41½ | 41⅛ | 41⅜ | — ⅜ |
| 50¾ | 34⅞ | Am Tob B (3) | 27 | 42⅞ | 42¾ | 42⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 7⅝ | 3¾ | Am Type Fdrs | 7 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | |
| 32 | 22 | Am Visc (2) | 15 | 32⅛ | 31⅞ | 31⅞ | |
| 116½ | 108¼ | Am Visc pf(5) | 2 | 116 | 115⅝ | 115⅝ | Dec18 |
| 4 | 1⅞ | Am Water Wks | 16 | 3½ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 70¼ | 39 | Am WW 1pf 6 | 2 | 54⅜ | 54⅜ | 54⅜ | Dec18 |
| 5⅝ | 3¾ | Am Woolen | 3 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | |
| 76⅜ | 51¾ | Am Wool pf 8k | 1 | 54⅜ | 54⅜ | 54⅜ | + ¼ |
| 5⅞ | 3½ | Am Zinc L&S | 13 | 4 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | |
| 50 | 38⅝ | Am Z pr pf5k | 7 | 42⅜ | 42⅜ | 42⅜ | — ⅜ |
| 28⅝ | 22⅛ | Anaconda 2½e | 59 | 25 | 24½ | 24¾ | — ⅜ |
| 17 | 12⅜ | Anchor H .30e | 1 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | Dec18 |
| 12¼ | 7¾ | Andes Cop (1) | 2 | 10 | 10 | 10 | Dec14 |
| 1⅞ | 1 | A P W Paper | 2 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | + ⅛ |
| 35 | 27⅛ | Arch-D-M (2) | 2 | 34⅞ | 34¼ | 34⅞ | +1 |
| 111⅝ | 102 | Arm Del pf 7 | 1 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ | — ½ |
| 4⅛ | 2½ | Armour Ill | 22 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| 67½ | 42 | Arm pr pf4½k | 4 | 44½ | 44⅛ | 44¼ | — ¼ |
| 66 | 40½ | Armour Ill pf | 1 | 41½ | 41½ | 41½ | Dec19 |
| 32¾ | 21 | Arm Ck 1.35e | 51 | 31½ | 30½ | 30½ | — ½ |
| 8¼ | 5⅞ | Arnold C ¾e | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | |
| 4¾ | 2⅝ | Artloom (.30e) | 4 | 4⅛ | 4 | 4 | Dec21 |
| 6¾ | 4¼ | Assd Dry Gds | 9 | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ | + ¼ |
| 77½ | 61½ | Assd DG1pf 6 | 1 | 72 | 72 | 72 | Dec 5 |
| 83 | 53 | As D G 2 pf 7 | 1 | 54 | 54 | 54 | Dec21 |
| 28 | 20 | Associated In2 | 2 | 28 | 28 | 28 | |
| 53 | 2½ | Atchison (6e) | 21 | 46¾ | 45½ | 46½ | — ⅛ |
| 72½ | 60¼ | At T&SF pf 5 | 2 | 67¼ | 67⅛ | 67⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 34½ | 19¾ | Atl Coast (2e) | 12 | 28¼ | 28 | 28 | — ¼ |
| 34 | 16½ | Atl G&W I 3e | 1 | 19⅞ | 19⅞ | 19⅞ | Dec19 |
| 45½ | 33 | AG&WI pf 5e | 3 | 43 | 42¾ | 43 | |
| 23½ | 14⅜ | Atl Refin .70e | 27 | 19¼ | 18⅞ | 19⅛ | |
| 109¼ | 99¾ | Atl Refin pf 4 | 1 | 107⅜ | 107⅜ | 107⅜ | Dec21 |
| / | 6¼ | Atlas Corp ½xw | 17 | 6⅝ | 6½ | 6⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 50¼ | 46¾ | Atlas Cp pf 3 | 4 | 51 | 50 | 51 | +1¼ |
| 70 | 43 | AtlasPow 3½e | 3 | 53½ | 52⅞ | 52⅞ | —3 |
| 9½ | 6¼ | Atlas T'k ¼e | 1 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | |
| 3¼ | 1¼ | Austin Nichols | 22 | 3¼ | 3 | 3 | Dec19 |
| 4½ | 2¾ | Avia Cp ¼e | 27 | 3⅛ | 3 | 3⅛ | |
| | | **B** | | | | | |
| 14¾ | 9¾ | Bald Loc ct 1e | 19 | 11 | 10⅞ | 11 | |
| 4⅛ | 2⅝ | Balt & Ohio | 23 | 3⅜ | 3⅛ | 3¼ | + ⅛ |
| 7½ | 4½ | Balt & Ohio pf | 6 | 5⅞ | 5¾ | 5¾ | |
| 6½ | 4 | Bangor & Ar | 1 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | |
| 12¾ | 6⅞ | Barber Asphalt | 15 | 13 | 12⅝ | 13 | + ½ |
| 6¼ | 4½ | Barker Br ½e | 1 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | Dec19 |
| 12¾ | 8⅜ | Barnsdall .60 | 8 | 12½ | 12⅜ | 12½ | |
| 18⅜ | 12⅛ | Bath Ir Wk 2e | 8 | 13¾ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 23¼ | 15½ | Bayuk C 1½ | 3 | 22 | 21⅞ | 22 | + ⅜ |
| 26 | 20 | Beat Cream 1a | 1 | 25 | 25 | 25 | |
| 105 | 103 | Beat pf ww (5) | 1 | 103 | 103 | 103 | Apr25 |
| 106 | 102½ | Beat Cr pf (5) | 1 | 105 | 105 | 105 | N' v 25 |
| 110¾ | 64 | Beech-Nut(4a) | 2 | 94½ | 94½ | 94½ | Dec19 |
| 9 | 6⅜ | Beld-Hem .80 | 1 | 9 | 9 | 9 | Dec19 |
| 17⅜ | 9¾ | Bell Airc (2e) | 11 | 12 | 11¾ | 12 | + ¼ |
| 39⅞ | 28¼ | Ben Avia 3½e | 9 | 33⅞ | 33½ | 33½ | — ⅜ |
| 15¼ | 9⅞ | Benef IL 1¾e | 2 | 14⅜ | 14½ | 14⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 54 | 46½ | Ben In pf 2½ | 1 | 53⅜ | 53⅜ | 53⅜ | Dec21 |
| 24¼ | 17⅝ | Best Co 1.60a | 5 | 23¼ | 23 | 23 | — ⅛ |
| 66⅞ | 49½ | Beth Stl (6) | 31 | 55¼ | 54¾ | 55 | — ¼ |
| 121 | 105 | Beth Stl pf 7 | 7 | 108⅝ | 108⅜ | 108⅜ | — ¼ |
| 29 | 18¾ | Bigelow-S (2) | 1 | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | Dec21 |
| 19¾ | 14¾ | Black-Dk 1.60 | 2 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | |
| 7⅜ | | Blaw-Kno .35e | 4 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | |
| 14½ | 11¼ | Bliss&L 1½e | 1 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | Dec21 |
| 21⅛ | 13½ | Boeing Air 1e | 25 | 15¾ | 15½ | 15½ | + ⅛ |
| 43 | 25 | Bohn Al&Br 3e | 2 | 42¼ | 42 | 42 | — ¼ |
| 17¼ | 13½ | Bond Str 1.60 | 5 | 17 | 16¾ | 16¾ | — ½ |
| 22⅜ | 18⅜ | BordenCo1.40e | 12 | 22¼ | 22⅛ | 22¼ | |
| 27⅞ | 19¾ | Borg-Wr 1.60 | 17 | 27¾ | 27¼ | 27¼ | + ¼ |
| 3½ | 1¾ | Boston&Maine | 2 | 2 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 31¼ | 25 | Bower R 2½e | 2 | 30 | 29½ | 30 | + ⅛ |
| 20¼ | 15 | Brewing C ½e | 1 | 18 | 18 | 18 | Dec 4 |
| 9⅝ | 7⅜ | Bridg'p B (1) | 4 | 9 | 9 | 9 | |
| 21¾ | 15¼ | Briggs Mfg(2) | 6 | 21¼ | 21¼ | 21¼ | + ¼ |
| 35½ | 26 | Briggs&St (3) | 4 | 34½ | 33⅞ | 34¾ | Dec17 |
| 43 | 30 | BristolM1.90e | 1 | 36½ | 35½ | 36½ | + ⅜ |
| ½ | ⅛ | Bkly & Q Tran | 3 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 1¼ | 1 | Bkly-Man Tran | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Dec18 |
| 10¾ | 7 | Bkly U Gas ½e | 7 | 9⅜ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | |
| 35 | 28¼ | Brown Shoe(2) | 1 | 29¼ | 29¼ | 29¼ | Dec21 |
| 14⅜ | 9½ | Brunsw'k-B 1 | 4 | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 8⅞ | 6 | Bucyrus-E ½e | 11 | 6½ | 6¼ | 6⅜ | |
| 3½ | 2¼ | Budd Mfg | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| 7⅜ | 5¾ | Budd Wh (1e) | 6 | 6⅞ | 6¾ | 6¾ | |
| 15¾ | 11¼ | Buffalo (2e) | 1 | 14 | 14 | 14 | |
| 25 | 16¾ | Bullard 2½e | 5 | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 26¾ | 19½ | Bulova Wat 2 | 2 | 5 | 24⅞ | 24⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 19¼ | 14½ | Burl M 1.40a | 2 | 19¾ | 19½ | 19¾ | + ½ |
| 57 | 53 | Burl pf (2¾) | 1 | 53½ | 53 | 53½ | Dec21 |
| 53½ | 51 | Burl pf (2½) | 1 | 52¾ | 52¾ | 52¾ | Dec18 |
| 9⅝ | 6¼ | Burr Add(.60) | 14 | 9⅛ | 9 | 9 | |
| 3½ | 2⅛ | Bush Terminal | 2 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | |
| 6¼ | 4¾ | But'r B .60e | 4 | 5¼ | 5⅛ | 5¼ | |
| 21½ | 19⅜ | Butler pf 1½ | 1 | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20¼ | Dec21 |
| 3⅞ | 2⅛ | Butte Cop ¼e | 11 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | |
| 10⅝ | 6½ | Byers (AM) | 2 | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | — ⅛ |
| 15⅛ | 10 | Byron Jk 1¾e | 2 | 15 | 15 | 15 | |
| | | **C** | | | | | |
| 21½ | 16½ | Calif Pk 1½ | 7 | 21¾ | 21½ | 21¾ | + ⅜ |
| 53⅞ | 50¾ | Calif P pf 2½ | 1 | 53⅞ | 53⅞ | 53⅞ | Dec18 |
| 1¼ | ½ | Callahan Z-Ld | 9 | ⅜ | ½ | ½ | — ⅛ |
| 7⅝ | 5¾ | Cal & Hecla 1 | 7 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | |
| 16¾ | 11⅞ | Camb Wy 1¾e | 2 | 15⅞ | 15¾ | 15¾ | — ⅛ |
| 14 | 9⅛ | Canada Dr .60 | 5 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | + ½ |
| 7⅜ | 3¾ | Canadian Pac | 14 | 6⅞ | 6¾ | 6¾ | — ⅛ |
| 37½ | 29¾ | Cannon Mills 2 | 2 | 35⅞ | 35⅞ | 3 | 7/8 — ⅛ |
| 4¾ | 1¾ | Capital Ad A | 1 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | Dec21 |
| 28½ | 22½ | CarpenStl2½xe | 2 | 26 | 26 | 26 | Dec18 |
| 3½ | 2¼ | Carr-Gen .20a | 1 | 3½ | 3½ | 3¼ | Dec21 |
| 77 | 54¾ | Case (JI) (7e) | 1 | 76½ | 76½ | 76½ | — ½ |
| 42 | 30 | Caterpil Tr (2) | 7 | 39⅝ | 39¼ | 39¼ | — ¼ |
| 29⅜ | 15 | Celanese (2) | 26 | 27⅞ | 27¼ | 27⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 8¼ | 6⅛ | Celotex Cp ½ | 19 | 8⅛ | 7⅞ | 8⅛ | + ¼ |
| 23⅜ | 16 | Cent Ag 2½e | 8 | 17 | 16½ | 16½ | —1 |
| 2⅜ | 1½ | Cent Foy .10e | 8 | 2 | 2 | 2 | + ⅛ |
| 3½ | 1⅛ | Cent RR NJ | 1 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | Dec19 |
| 18 | 11 | Cen Violet2½e | 5 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | |
| 3¼ | 2 | Century Rib M | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | — ⅛ |
| 35 | 27 | Cerro de P (4) | 2 | 32½ | 32 | 32½ | + ⅛ |
| 3⅜ | 1¾ | Cert-teed Prod | 2 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | — ⅛ |
| 19 | 15½ | ChainBelt 1¼e | 1 | 18 | 18 | 18 | +1½ |
| 18⅞ | 14⅜ | Champ P&F 1 | 2 | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | Dec18 |
| 9½ | 5½ | Checker Cab | 2 | 8 | 7¾ | 7¾ | — ¼ |
| 36¾ | 27½ | Ches & Ohio3a | 34 | 33⅞ | 33⅛ | 33⅛ | — ¼ |
| 98 | 89 | Ches & O pf 4 | 1 | 92 | 92 | 92 | Dec17 |
| 2¾ | ⅛ | Chi & E Ill | 15 | 2⅜ | 2½ | 2⅜ | + ⅛ |

| 1942 High | 1942 Low | Stks/Divds (Dollars) | Sales (100s) | High | Low | Close | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8¾ | 2¾ | Chi&EIIIA.50e | 3 | 8¼ | 8⅛ | 8¼ | |
| 2⅜ | 1⅜ | Chi Gr West | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | — ⅛ |
| 13¾ | 8¾ | ChiGiWpf 1¼ak | 2 | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | |
| 7¼ | 4½ | Chi Mail ¼se | 3 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | Dec21 |
| 17½ | 12 | Chi Pn T (2) | 6 | 15⅜ | 15¼ | 15¼ | — ⅜ |
| 39¾ | 33 | Chi PT pr pf 3 | 2 | 38 | 38 | 38 | +1½ |
| 52 | 45 | CPT pr pf 2½ | 1 | 48 | 48 | 48 | Dec17 |
| | ⅛ | Chi Rk Is & P | 3 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | |
| 4 | 1½ | CRI & P 6pf | 3 | ½ | ½ | ½ | |
| 1⅝ | ¼ | CRI & P 7pf | 1 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 11⅞ | 8⅜ | Chi Yel Cab 1 | 1 | 11⅜ | 11½ | 11½ | Dec18 |
| 13¾ | 11½ | Chicbash (1) | 1 | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ | Dec21 |
| 2¼ | 1 | Childs Co | 1 | 1¾ | 1½ | 1¼ | + ⅛ |
| 68¾ | 43⅞ | Chrysler 3½xe | 33 | 68⅜ | 67⅞ | 68 | — ¼ |
| 10¾ | 9 | City I&F 1.20 | 1 | 10 | 10 | 10 | Dec21 |
| 3 | 2⅛ | City Stores | 2 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | Dec21 |
| 39⅜ | 28 | Clark Eq (3) | 1 | 37 | 37 | 37 | + ½ |
| 31½ | 22 | Cleve G B 2e | 2 | 31⅝ | 31⅜ | 31⅝ | + ½ |
| 44 | 32¼ | Climax 1.20e | 8 | 38⅞ | 38 | 38⅞ | + ¾ |
| 36½ | 25⅛ | Cluett P 2½ae | 5 | 33 | 33 | 33 | — ⅜ |
| 92 | 56½ | Coca-Cola 3a | 4 | 87½ | 86½ | 87½ | +1 |
| 63½ | 55½ | Coca Cola A 3 | 5 | 60⅞ | 60¾ | 60¾ | Dec18 |
| 17¾ | 11½ | Colgate P ½aa | 2 | 16⅞ | 16⅝ | 16⅞ | |
| 107½ | 97¼ | Colg-P pf 4½k | 1 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ | Dec21 |
| 18¾ | 10¾ | Collins & A | 2 | 18¾ | 18 | 18¾ | + ⅛ |
| 18½ | 13½ | Col Fuel 1½e | 1 | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ | Dec19 |
| 16½ | 8½ | Col Br A 1½xe | 23 | 16½ | 16¼ | 16¼ | — ¼ |
| 16⅜ | 8¾ | Col Br B 1½xe | 6 | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ | + ¼ |
| 2½ | 1 | Col G&E .10g | 53 | 2 | 1⅞ | 2 | + ⅛ |
| 54 | 30½ | Col G&EpfA 6 | 4 | 40¼ | 39¾ | 39¾ | |
| 11¼ | 5½ | Colum Pic ½e | 1 | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | — ⅜ |
| 35 | 24 | Colum Ppf2¾k | 2 | 32½ | 32¼ | 32½ | + ⅛ |
| 82 | 51 | Col Carb 4¼e | 3 | 81¼ | 81 | 81 | |
| 29¼ | 16½ | Comi Credit 3 | 10 | 29 | 28¾ | 28¾ | — ¼ |
| 105½ | 91½ | Comi C pf 4¼k | 1 | 105 | 105 | 105 | Dec15 |
| 34 | 20¼ | Comi Inv Tr 3 | 6 | 33¾ | 33⅜ | 33½ | — ¼ |
| 109¼ | 100¼ | Com Tcopf 4¼k | 4 | 107½ | 107 | 107 | Dec18 |
| 10¼ | 7¼ | Colm Soln .60e | 16 | 9¾ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | |
| | ⅛ | Com'th&South 246 | | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | |
| 44½ | 21¼ | Com & Sou pf | 14 | 35⅞ | 35¼ | 35¼ | — ½ |
| 23¾ | 17⅜ | Com'th 1.60e | 37 | 21¼ | 20⅞ | 21 | — ¼ |
| 3⅜ | 1⅞ | Conde N .40e | 6 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | Dec21 |
| 17½ | 12½ | Congol-N (1a) | 9 | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | 17½ | |
| 21½ | 15 | Consol Airc 1e | 27 | 17⅜ | 16⅞ | 17⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 12¾ | 9⅜ | Cons Cig 1½xe | 1 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | |
| 7⅜ | 4 | Cons Cop .45e | 25 | 4⅝ | 4½ | 4½ | — ⅛ |
| 69 | 56 | Cons Ed(1.60) | 69 | 15¼ | 15 | 15 | — ⅛ |
| 94 | 78 | Cons Ed pf (5) | 6 | 69½ | 69¼ | 69½ | + ½ |
| ¾ | ⅛ | Con Film Ind | 1 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 9 | 7 | Cons F pf 1k | 6 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | Dec21 |
| 3 | 1½ | Cons Laundries | 4 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | Dec21 |
| 7½ | 4⅜ | Consol Oil ½ | 36 | 7 | 6⅞ | 7 | + ⅛ |
| 8¼ | 3¾ | Cons RR Cu pf | 2 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | — ⅛ |
| 9 | 4¾ | Consol'n Coal | 1 | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | |
| 39 | 22 | Consol'n-C pf | 1 | 36½ | 36½ | 36½ | Dec 2 |
| 16¾ | 11¾ | Container 1½e | 7 | 16⅜ | 16 | 16⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 5 | 2¼ | Cont Bak ½e | 2 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | |
| 103½ | 75½ | Cont Bk pf (8) | 1 | 98 | 98 | 98 | Dec11 |
| 28⅜ | 21¼ | Cont Can 1¼ae | 31 | 28⅛ | 27¼ | 27¼ | — ½ |
| 8¼ | 5⅞ | ContDiam .65e | 5 | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | |
| 42½ | 30¾ | Cont Ins 1.60a | 7 | 42 | 41¾ | 41¾ | |
| 4⅞ | 2¾ | Cont Mot .55e | 29 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | |
| 27 | 17 | Cont O Del (1) | 16 | 26¾ | 26⅜ | 26⅜ | |
| 21½ | 15½ | Cont Steel 2e | 1 | 20 | 20 | 20 | |
| 12½ | 8⅜ | Cop'weld S .80 | 6 | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | — ⅜ |
| 51½ | 45 | Cop'w pf 2½ | 1 | 45 | 45 | 45 | Dec18 |
| 56¼ | 42¼ | Corn Prod 2.60 | 10 | 56 | 55½ | 55½ | + ⅝ |
| 3½ | 2½ | Coty Inc ¼e | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| ⅞ | ⅜ | Coty Interna'l | 2 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | |
| 14⅛ | 10⅜ | Crane Co (1e) | 16 | 13⅞ | 13⅜ | 13⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 16⅞ | 12½ | Cr of W 1.60e | 4 | 16½ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 9½ | 5¾ | Crosley (½xe) | 1 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | — ⅛ |
| 20½ | 14¼ | Cr'wn C&S½xe | 3 | 19¼ | 19 | 19 | — ⅛ |
| 41 | 32 | Crown Cpf 2¼a | 6 | 37⅜ | 36½ | 37⅜ | |
| 12⅛ | 10 | Crown Zel (1) | 14 | 10⅝ | 10¼ | 10¼ | — ⅜ |
| 39⅜ | 23¾ | Crucible Stl 2e | 12 | 33½ | 33 | 33½ | — ⅛ |
| 84 | 63 | Crucible pf (5) | 2 | 72½ | 72 | 72½ | —1 |
| 9 | 5 | Cub-Am S ¾ae | 3 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | |
| 95½ | 74½ | Cub-AS pf 5½ | 1 | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ | Dec14 |
| 13¼ | 8⅝ | Cudahy Pack | 6 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | + ⅛ |
| 19⅝ | 13 | Cuneo Pr 1½e | 4 | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 2 | | Curtis Publish | 21 | 1⅞ | 1¾ | 1⅞ | |
| 20⅝ | 12 | CurP pf 1.60k | 11 | 17½ | 17¼ | 17½ | |
| 9¼ | 5⅞ | Curtiss W (1e) | 81 | 6⅞ | 6¾ | 6⅞ | |
| 25⅞ | 18 | Curtiss-WA 2e | 16 | 22¼ | 21⅞ | 22 | + ⅛ |
| 18 | 12⅝ | Cutler-H 1¼ae | 5 | 16¼ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ |

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

# Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

## Subsidies May Be Dropped As Food Cost Curb

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (AP) — The Administration was reported today to have abandoned the idea of using subsidies generally to hold down the cost of food.

Instead, it was understood increases in ceiling prices would be permitted to wipe out inequities that may arise and such as now confront millers whose ceiling price on flour was pegged to $1.22 wheat whereas the price is now $1.32 a bushel.

**Cost Too Much**

Weighing against subsidies was said to be their excessive cost. Agriculture Department officials said the penny a quart milk subsidy in New York City alone was costing between $800,000 and $1,000,000 a month.

They contended if subsidies were extended to the 25 areas under Federal milk marketing agreements the cost would be between $300,000,000 and $400,000,000 a year, and if extended to all dairy products more than $500,000,000.

Department officials are reported to be of the opinion it would be better to adjust prices rather than place an additional drain on the Federal Treasury.

While subsidies appear to be out as a general policy in keeping down the cost of living, they probably will be used on a temporary basis in some cases.

Subsidies are available to small packers of meat if they need them to remain in operation and to relieve the possibility of a "squeeze" by big packers through narrowing the margin of profit.

**Byrnes' Say to Be Final**

The whole question of subsidies was said to be one for final decision by James F. Byrnes, Director of Economic Stabilization.

The Office of Price Administration announced meanwhile that retail food ceiling prices will be standardized according to the type of store, beginning next month.

The move, designed to simplify price regulations, may result in numerous price changes but on the whole is expected to leave the average family's grocery bill at about its present level.

Under the present system, each store has its own set of prices, based usually on the highest price charged by the particular store last March.

The new plan calls for grouping stores as independents, chain stores, and supermarkets, and giving each group of stores, in the same community, the same ceiling prices. The plan will be explained to grocers throughout the country at local meetings which will start soon after Christmas.

## Dividend Declarations

| Company | Year End | Pe- riod | Pay- able | Hldrs. of Record |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am Mfg Co | $1.50 | Q | 12-31 | 12-18 |
| Baldwin Co | 40c | .. | 12-24 | 12-19 |
| Commonwealth Invest Co | 4c | .. | 12-28 | 12-18 |
| Chicago Ry Equipment | $1 | .. | 12-28 | 12-18 |
| Equit Invest (Mass) | 62½c | Q | 12-30 | 12-21 |
| Jenkins Bros | 50c | .. | 12-29 | 12-18 |
| Do f shrs | $2 | .. | 12-29 | 12-18 |
| Morris Pl Ind Bk (NY) | 60c | .. | 1- 2 | 12-26 |
| Printz-Biederman Co | 50c | .. | 12-23 | 12-11 |
| Wolverine P Cem | 25c | .. | 12-28 | 12-22 |
| **Accumulated** | | | | |
| Atlas Accept pf | $2.60 | .. | 1- 2 | 12-19 |
| Bakers Secur Corp 6 pfc pf | $1 | .. | 1-15 | 12-30 |
| Group Corp 6 pf | $1.25 | .. | 12-23 | 12-15 |
| Lyons-Mangus, Inc, pfc A | $2 | .. | 12-23 | 12-21 |
| Mariel Mills Corp 6 pf | $3 | .. | 12-30 | 12-18 |
| Riverside & Dan River C M pf | $12 | .. | 12-29 | .... |
| Union T & Cold Stor pf | $3 | .. | 12-28 | 12-21 |
| **Extra** | | | | |
| Amoskeag Co | $1.50 | | 1- 6 | 12-19 |
| Allemannia Fire Insur Co (Pittsburgh, Pa) | 5c | .. | 12-30 | 12-21 |
| Am Secur&Tr (Wash) | $2 | .. | 1-11 | 12-31 |
| Canandaigua Bronze | 50c | .. | 1- 1 | .... |
| Guarantee Co No Am | $2.50 | .. | 1-15 | 12-31 |
| No Texas Co | 5c | .. | 1- 2 | 12-22 |
| Rich. Fredericksbg&Pot RR dividend obligation | $2 | .. | 12-24 | 12-21 |
| Do voting | $2 | .. | 12-24 | 12-21 |
| **Final** | | | | |
| Cent Ind Gas 6½ pf | $1.62½ | .. | 1- 2 | 12- 2 |
| **Initial** | | | | |
| Eason Oil Co | 10c | .. | 12-31 | 12-24 |
| Loft Candy Corp | 10c | .. | 1-15 | 12-30 |
| Rollins Hos Mills, Inc | 25c | .. | 1- 4 | 12-26 |
| **Irregular** | | | | |
| Equit Inv Cp Mass. (Boston, Mass) | 62c | .. | 12-30 | 12-21 |
| Line Material Co | 15c | .. | 12-29 | 12-21 |
| Seaboard Fin Corp | 10c | .. | 12-22 | 12-15 |
| Sherwin-Wms Canada | 25c | .. | 1-15 | 12-31 |
| Wolverine Port Cem | 25c | .. | 12-28 | 12-22 |
| **Resumed** | | | | |
| Bid Cap & Seal | 25c | .. | 12-29 | 12-22 |
| **Liquidating** | | | | |
| Eng-Nat Cp $2 cum A | $1.25 | .. | 12-28 | 12-22 |
| **Regular** | | | | |
| Affiliated Fed Ine | 3c | .. | 1-15 | 12-31 |
| Allemannia Fire Ins (Pittsburgh, Pa) | 25c | Q | 12-30 | 12-21 |
| Am Potash & Chem | 75c | .. | 12-30 | 12-28 |
| Am Secur Tr (Wash) | $2 | Q | 1-11 | 12-31 |
| Amoskeag Co | 75c | S | 1- 6 | 12-19 |
| do | 75c | S | 7- 6 | 6-19 |
| do $4.50 pf | $2.25 | S | 1- 6 | 12-19 |
| do | $2.25 | S | 7- 6 | 6-19 |
| Baker (J T) Ch pf | $1.37½ | Q | 12-31 | 12-18 |
| Canadian Bronze | 37½c | Q | .... | .... |
| Carolina C & O Ry | $1.25 | Q | 1-20 | 1- 9 |
| Chi Ry Equip 7 pf | 43¾c | Q | 12-28 | 12-18 |
| Comwlth Tr (Pitts.) | $1 | Q | 1- 2 | 12-15 |
| De Pinna (A.) 6 cv pf | 15c | Q | 1- 2 | 12-26 |
| Eason Oil Co, $1.50 cum conv pf | 37½c | Q | 12-31 | 12-24 |
| 1st N Bk (Hartford) | $1.50 | Q | 1- 2 | 12-16 |
| Do | $1.50 | Q | 4- 1 | 12-16 |
| 1st N Bk (Phila) | $4 | Q | 1- 2 | 12-17 |
| Galveston Houston Co | 15c | .. | 1- 2 | 12-22 |
| Guarantee Co No Am | $1.50 | Q | 1-15 | 12-31 |
| Hamilton Mfg Co Cl "A" | 25c | Q | 12-29 | 12-19 |
| Hat Corp Am "A&B" | 25c | .. | 1-14 | 1- 2 |
| Do 6½ pf | $1.62½ | Q | 3- 1 | 1-14 |
| Indiana Gas & Chem | 10c | .. | 1- 2 | 12-22 |
| Jenkins Bros pf | $1.75 | Q | 12-29 | 12-18 |
| Middleborough Tr Co (Mass) | $4 | S | 1- 2 | 12-31 |
| Millers Falls Co pf | $1.75 | Q | 12-31 | 12-16 |
| Missouri-Kan P L | 10c | .. | 12-31 | 12-22 |
| Do "B" | ½c | .. | 12-31 | 12-22 |
| Mutual Inv Fund, Inc | 10c | .. | 1-15 | 12-31 |
| Natl Shawmut Bank | 25c | .. | 1- 2 | 12-24 |
| No Texas Co | 20c | .. | 1- 2 | 12-22 |
| Northern Tr (Chic) | $4.50 | Q | 1- 2 | 12-15 |
| Panhandle E Pipe L pf | 50c | .. | 12-31 | 12-22 |
| do 5.60 pf. | $1.40 | Q | 1- 1 | 12-30 |
| do B pf | $1.40 | Q | 1- 1 | 12-18 |
| Richmond, Frdksb & Potomac RR voting | $3 | S | 12-24 | 12-21 |
| do non-voting | $3 | S | 12..24 | 12-21 |
| do dividend obligation | $3 | S | 12-24 | 12-21 |
| Riverside & Dan River C M pf | $3 | S | 1- 1 | 12-18 |
| Seaboard Fin Cp $2 pf | 50c | Q | 12-22 | 12-18 |
| do $2 cv pf | 50c | Q | 12-22 | 12-15 |
| Trusts & Guar (Toronto) | $1 | S | 1- 2 | 12-19 |
| U S Lines ? pr pref | 35c | S | 1- 2 | 12-22 |
| Wakefield Tr (R I) | $2 | Q | 1- 2 | 12-31 |
| Williams (R C) Co | 30c | .. | 1-15 | 12-31 |

**New Order on Stokers**

WASHINGTON (AP)—Seeking to speed the conversion of store and office building heating plants from oil to coal, the War Production Board has simplified regulations for getting stokers in the East. Instead of applying to Washington, anyone in the area wanting a Class A stoker using less than 1,200 pounds of coal per hour may apply to the nearest district office of the WPB.

## New York Bonds

**Quotations to 2:00**

**United States Government Bonds**

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

| Sales in $1,000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 3s '49-46 | 106.30 | 106.30 | 106.30 |
| 3 2¾s '50-55 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 2¾s '58-56 | 108.10 | 108.10 | 108.10 |

New York City Bonds

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 17 3s '80 | 104⅛ | 104 | 104⅛ |

**Corporation Bonds**

| Sales in $1,000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 32 Alleghany 5s '44 Mod | 90½ | 90¼ | 90¼ |
| 15 Alleghany 5s '49 Mod | 70½ | 70½ | 70½ |
| 5 Alleghany 5s '50 Mod | 59¼ | 59¼ | 59¼ |
| 56 Alleghany Inc 5s '50 | 51¼ | 51¼ | 51¼ |
| 2 Alleg & West 4s '98 | 62 | 60½ | 62 |
| 1 Allied Strs 4½s '51 | 102¾ | 102¾ | 102¾ |
| 30 Am & For P 5s 2030 | 78¾ | 78¼ | 78¾ |
| 1 Am Int 5½s '49 | 103¼ | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| 12 Am T&T 3¼s '61 | 107¼ | 107¼ | 107¼ |
| 12 Am T & T 3s '56 | 107¼ | 107 | 107 |
| 9 Am Tobacco 3s '62 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 18 Am W W & E 6s '75 | 99 | 98¾ | 99 |
| 20 Ang G Nitra deb '67 | 82¼ | 82¼ | 82¼ |
| 10 Ann Arbor 4s '95 | 57¼ | 57 | 57 |
| 13 Arm Del 4s '57 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 14 Arm Del 4s '55 | 103⅜ | 103 | 103⅜ |
| 13 AT&SF 4s '95 | 111⅞ | 111⅛ | 111⅛ |
| 6 At&SF adj 4s '95 st | 94¼ | 94¼ | 94¼ |
| 1 AT&SF T Sh L 4s'58 | 112 | 112 | 112 |
| 1 AT&SF 4½s C-A '62 | 112 | 112 | 112 |
| 1 AT&SF T Sh L 4s '53 | 112 | 112 | 112 |
| 1 AT&SF 4½s C-A '62 | 112 | 112 | 112 |
| 6 A C Line 1st 4s '52 | 85 | 84½ | 85 |
| 20 A C Line clt 4s '53 | 73¾ | 73 | 73 |
| 17 A C Line 4½s '64 | 61½ | 61 | 61½ |
| 4 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59 | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ |
| 51 B&O 1st mtg '48 st | 61¼ | 60⅝ | 61 |
| 80 B&O '95 st A | 32⅜ | 32⅜ | 32¾ |
| 13 B&O '95 st C | 35⅝ | 35½ | 35½ |
| 68 B&O 2000 st D | 32¾ | 32½ | 32¾ |
| 98 B&O '96 st F | 32¾ | 32½ | 32⅝ |
| 67 B&O cv '60 st | 24⅜ | 24¼ | 24⅜ |
| 224 B&O 4s '48 | 60 | 59 | 60 |
| 11 B&OPLE&WV 4s '51st | 51¾ | 51 | 51½ |
| 349 B&O S W '50 st | 41¾ | 40 | 41 |
| 61 B&O T C 4s '59 | 48½ | 47⅝ | 48¼ |
| 5 Bang & Aroo cn 4s '51 | 61¼ | 61 | 61 |
| 5 Bang & Ar cv 4s '51 st | 60½ | 60½ | 60½ |
| 15 Bell TPa 5s '48 B | 104¼ | 104⅛ | 104⅛ |
| 13 Ben I Loan 2¾s '56 | 98⅜ | 98⅜ | 98⅜ |
| 1 Beth Stl 3½s '52 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 7 Beth Stl 2¾s '65 | 102¾ | 102⅝ | 102⅝ |
| 2 Boston&Me 5s '67 | 78½ | 78 | 78½ |
| 7 Boston&Me 4½s '70 | 39⅜ | 39⅛ | 39⅛ |
| 20 Boston&Me 4s '60 | 73⅜ | 73 | 73 |
| 2 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 2 Bkly Un Gas 5s '50 | 82 | 82 | 82 |
| 27 Buf R&P '57 s | 35⅞ | 35 | 35⅛ |
| 4 Bur C R&No 5s '34 ct | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | 10⅞ |
| 25 Bush Term 4s '52 | 81 | 81 | 81 |
| 5 Bush T Bldg 5s '60 | 77½ | 77½ | 77½ |
| 2 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct | 112½ | 112½ | 112½ |
| 2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '55 | 111½ | 111½ | 111½ |
| 2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56 | 109¾ | 109¾ | 109¾ |
| 2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57 | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ |
| 15 Can Pac 5s '54 | 93¾ | 93¾ | 93⅞ |
| 15 Can Pac 4½s '60 | 89⅝ | 89½ | 89⅝ |
| 2 Carriers & Gen 5s '50 | 102⅜ | 102½ | 102½ |
| 5 Celanese 4½s '61 | 102 | 101⅞ | 101⅞ |
| 5 Celotex 4½s '47 ww | 98¼ | 98¼ | 98¼ |
| 10 Cen of Ga 5½s '59 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ |
| 1 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45 | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| 1 Cen Ga Chat 4s '51 | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| 6 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45 | 68¼ | 68 | 68 |
| 9 Cen New Eng 4s 61 | 69 | 69 | 69 |
| 17 Cen Pac 5s 60 | 53½ | 53¼ | 53½ |
| 1 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49 | 82½ | 82½ | 82½ |
| 1 Cen P Thru Sh L 4s 54 | 73½ | 73½ | 73⅝ |
| 24 Cen P R NJ 5s 87 | 18 | 17¾ | 17¾ |
| 8 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 reg | 17 | 16¾ | 17 |
| 15 Cen RR NJ 4s 87 | 16¼ | 16⅛ | 16¼ |
| 2 Certain-id 5½s 48 | 96 | 95 | 95 |
| 6 C&O 3½s 96 D | 102¼ | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| 80 Chi & Alton 3s 49 | 16¾ | 16½ | 16½ |
| 6 Chi&EIRy 5s 71 A | 71¾ | 71¼ | 71½ |
| 16 CB&Q 4½s 77 | 64½ | 64 | 64 |
| 11 CB&Q gen 4s 58 | 80¾ | 80⅝ | 80⅝ |
| 12 CB&Q 4s Ill 49 | 97¼ | 96⅞ | 97 |
| 5 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49 | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ |
| 1 Chi I&L 6s 63 | 77¾ | 77 | 77 |
| 45 CMSP & Pac 5s 75 | 18⅛ | 17⅞ | 18 |
| 40 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000 | 4¾ | 4½ | 4¼ |
| 12 CM&SP 4½s 89C | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| 1 CM&SP 4½s 89E | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| 1 CM&SP gen 4s 89 | 43 | 3½1¾ | 43¾ |
| 1 Chi&NW 6½s 36 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| 10 Chi&NW gen 5s 87 | 34 | 33¾ | 33¾ |
| 41 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49 | 3½ | 3¼ | 3½ |
| 2 Chi & NW 4½s 2037 | 22 | 22 | 22 |
| 1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C | 22¼ | 22¼ | 22¼ |
| 6 Chi & NW 4s 87 | 34 | 33¾ | 33⅞ |
| 6 Chi & NW 3½s 87 | 3 | 32 | 32 |
| 51 CRI & P 4½s 52 A | 20½ | 19¾ | 20 |
| 12 CRI & P cv 4½s 60 | 3¾ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 13 CRI & P 4s 88 | 33½ | 32¾ | 32 |
| 76 CRI & P rfg 4s 34 | 18¾ | 18¼ | 18¼ |
| 1 CSL & NO 5s 51 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 4 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62 | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ |
| 5 Ch & W Ind 4s 52 | 96¾ | 96¾ | 96¾ |
| 22 Childs Co 5½ 43 | 47¼ | 47 | 47¼ |
| 61 CCC&StL 4½ 77 | 45½ | 45½ | 45½ |
| 14 CCC&StL gen 4s 93 | 71¾ | 71½ | 71¾ |
| 10 Clev Sh Line 4½s 61 | 72 | 72 | 72 |
| 9 ClevUnTerm 4½s 72 | 76¾ | 76 | 76¾ |
| 14 ClevUnTerm 5s 73 | 65¼ | 64⅝ | 65¼ |
| 3 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77 C | 59¾ | 59¾ | 59¾ |
| ½ Col & So 4½s 80 | 22¾ | 22¾ | 22¾ |
| 3 Columbia G 5s 52 May | 91 | 90¾ | 91 |
| 22 Columbia G 5s 1961 | 87 | 86¾ | 87 |
| 1 Col&So Oh El 3¼s 70 | 108⅛ | 108⅛ | 108⅛ |
| 24 ComlMack Inc 69 ww | 57½ | 57½ | 57½ |
| 10 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68 | 110¾ | 110¾ | 110¾ |
| 2 Comwlth Ed cv 2¾s 58 | 109¼ | 109¼ | 109¼ |
| 3 ConnRivPow 3¾s 61 | 110¼ | 110¼ | 110¼ |
| 8 Con Oil cv 3½s 51 | 104¼ | 104 | 104⅛ |
| 3 Consol'n Coal 5s 60 | 94½ | 94½ | 94½ |
| 6 Consum Pow 3½s 66 | 28¼ | 28 | 28¼ |
| 1 Cuba RR 7½s 46 | 36¾ | 36¼ | 36¼ |
| 1 Cuba RR 7½s 46 rct | 28 | 28 | 28 |
| 18 Cuba RR 5s 52 | 30¾ | 29½ | 29¾ |
| 21 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43 | 87⅞ | 87 | 87 |
| 11 D&RG 4½s 36 | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ |
| 22 D&RG 4s 36 | 20½ | 20¼ | 20¼ |
| 5 D&RG West 5s 55 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ |
| 7 D&RGW 5s 55 Asd | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| 11 D&RGWest 5s 78 | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ |
| 2 Det&Mack 1st 4s 95 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| 5 Det Ed 3s 70 | 103⅞ | 103⅞ | 103⅞ |
| 3 Det T Tun 4½s 61 | 85¾ | 85 | 85¾ |
| 1 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65 | 109¾ | 109¾ | 109¾ |
| 2 Elec Auto L 2¼s 50 | 100⅜ | 100⅜ | 100⅜ |
| 5 El Paso & SW 5s 65 | 63½ | 63½ | 63½ |
| 26 Erie 4½s 2015 | 54¾ | 54¼ | 54¼ |
| 31 Erie 4s 95 | 92½ | 92¼ | 92½ |
| 3 Firestone T&R 3s 61 | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ |
| 7 Fla E Cst 5s 74 | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ |
| 8 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49 | 99½ | 99⅜ | 99½ |
| 4 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52 | 103 | 102½ | 102½ |
| 3 Gt Nor 5s 73 | 91½ | 91½ | 91½ |
| 10 Gt Nor 4½s 77E | 84 | 84 | 84 |
| 91 Gt Nor 4s 46 G | 99¼ | 99 | 99¼ |
| 35 Gt Nor 4s 46H | 99 | 98⅞ | 99 |
| 10 Gt Nor 3¾s 67 | 8 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ |
| 9 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75 | 70½ | 70 | 70 |
| 3 Gulf M&Oh inc 5s 2015 | 52¾ | 52½ | 52½ |
| 3 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 4 Gulf St Util 3½s 69 | 111 | 111 | 111 |
| 3 Hoe & Co 1st mtg 44 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 8 Hudson Coal 5s62A | 41¼ | 41 | 41¼ |
| 9 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57 | 46 | 46 | 46 |
| 4 Hud&Man inc 5s 57 | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | 18⅞ |
| 11 Ill Cen 4s 52 | 49¼ | 49⅛ | 49¼ |
| 21 Ill Cen 4s 53 | 46 | 46 | 46 |
| 37 Ill Cen rfg 4s 56 | 45¾ | 45¼ | 45¼ |
| 23 Ill Cen 4½s 66 | 41⅝ | 41⅛ | 41½ |
| 22 Ill Cen 5s 55 | 56¾ | 56⅛ | 56¾ |
| 1 Ill Cen Louis 3½s 53 | 57¼ | 57¼ | 57¼ |
| 5 Ill Cen StL 3½s 51 | 48½ | 48½ | 48½ |
| 6 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A | 46¾ | 46⅝ | 46¾ |
| 1 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63 | 42¾ | 42 | 42 |
| 1 Ind Ill & Iowa 4s 50 | 80½ | 80½ | 80½ |
| 30 Int Gt Nor adj 6s 52 | 5¼ | 5 | 5 |
| 27 Int Gt Nor 1st6s 52 | 27½ | 27 | 27 |
| 10 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| 38 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44 | 38½ | 38 | 38 |
| 11 Int Paper 6s 55 | 105¼ | 103½ | 105½ |
| 10 Int Paper 5s 47 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 7 Int T&T 4½s 52 | 62¾ | 62¾ | 62¾ |
| 7 Int T&T 5s 56 | 66¾ | 66 | 66 |
| 4 Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 7 James F&Clea 4s 59 | 45½ | 45½ | 45½ |
| 2 Jones&Laugh St3¼s61 | 94½ | 94½ | 94½ |
| 37 KCFt&Mem 4s 36 | 60¾ | 60 | 60 |
| 10 K C South 5s 50 | 69¾ | 69 | 69 |
| 1 Kings Co Elec 4s 37 | 169¼ | 169¼ | 169¼ |
| 1 Kresge Found 3s 50 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 18 Lac Gas 5½s 53 | 89 | 88¾ | 88¾ |
| 5 L E & West 3s 47 | 99¼ | 99¼ | 99¼ |
| 1 L S & M S 3½s 97 | 84 | 84 | 84 |
| 11 Leh Val H'Term 5s 54 | 44½ | 43⅝ | 44½ |
| 13 Leh Val NY 4½s 50 | 52⅞ | 52⅝ | 52⅝ |
| 3 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st | 34½ | 34¼ | 34½ |
| 28 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st | 31 | 30⅝ | 31 |
| 20 Leh Val 4s 2003 st | 28½ | 28¼ | 28½ |
| 13 Leh Val Term 5s 51 | 54¾ | 54¼ | 54¼ |
| 1 Liggett & M 7s 44 | 109¾ | 109¾ | 109¾ |
| 1 Liggett & M 7s 44 | 109¾ | 109¾ | 109¾ |
| 1 Liggett & M 5s 51 | 121¾ | 121¾ | 121¾ |
| 1 Long Dock 3¾s 60 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 98 L&N 4½s 2003 st | 98⅛ | 98⅛ | 98⅛ |
| 22 Lorillard Co 7s 44 | 109¾ | 109¾ | 109¾ |
| 1 Lou&N 4½s 2003 | 93¾ | 93¾ | 93¾ |
| 6 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003 | 86½ | 86½ | 86½ |
| 6 Louis & N 3½s 2003 | 83¾ | 83 | 83¼ |
| 1 Louis & N 3½s 50 A | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 3 Lou Gas & El 3½s 66 | 109¾ | 109¾ | 109¾ |
| 2 Maine Cen 4s 45 | 86 | 86 | 86 |
| 14 Maine Cen 5½s 60 | 90¾ | 90¾ | 90¾ |
| 4 Marion Stbbov 6s 47st | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 4 Met Ed 4½s 68 | 111¾ | 111¾ | 111¾ |
| 3 Mich Cen 4½s 79 | 58½ | 58½ | 58½ |
| 5 Mich Con Gas 4s 63 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 5 M & StL 4s 49 | 29¾ | 29¾ | 29¾ |
| 3 MSt&SMar 5½s 49 | 1¾ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 3 MSU&SSMar 5½s 78 | 67¼ | 67¼ | 67¼ |
| 2 MSP&SSMarie 5s 38 | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¾ |
| 5 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38 | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¾ |
| 24 M-K-Tex 5s 49 A | 39½ | 39½ | 39½ |
| 20 M-K-Tex adj 5s 67 | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18¼ |
| 5 M-K-T-4½s 78 | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| 25 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90 | 40½ | 40 | 40¼ |
| 4 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ |
| 11 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49 | 4¼ | 4 | 4 |
| 3 Mo Pac 5s 65 A | 36½ | 36½ | 36½ |
| 39 Mo Pac 5s 7 F | 36⅜ | 36⅜ | 36⅜ |
| 2 Mo Pac 5s 78 G | 36½ | 36½ | 36½ |
| 5 Mo Pac 5s 80H | 36¾ | 36½ | 36⅝ |
| 3 Mo Pac 5s 80H ct | 36½ | 36½ | 36½ |
| 28 Mo Pac 5s 81 I | 36¾ | 36½ | 36½ |
| 58 Mo Pac gen 4s 75 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9½ |
| 4 Mount Pow 3¾s 66 | 103¼ | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| 9 Mor&Essex 5s 55 | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| 12 Mor&Essex 4½s 55 | 31¼ | 30⅝ | 30⅞ |
| 20 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000 | 37¼ | 36¾ | 36¾ |
| 9 NashChaStL 4s 78 | 68¾ | 68½ | 68¾ |
| 13 Nat Dairy 3½s 60 | 105⅝ | 105½ | 105⅝ |
| 2 Nat Distill 3½s 49 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 15 Nat Distill 3¼s 49 | 101½ | 101⅜ | 101⅞ |
| 3 Natl Steel 3s 65 | 103⅛ | 103⅛ | 103⅜ |
| 1 Newark Gas 5s 48 | 117½ | 117½ | 117½ |
| 15 N Enz RR 4s 45 | 68 | 67¾ | 68 |
| 1 N Enz T&T 5s 52 | 117½ | 117½ | 117½ |
| 5 N Ori Term 4s 53 | 79¾ | 79¾ | 79¾ |
| 1 NO Tex 5½s 54 | 87½ | 87½ | 87½ |
| 2 NO Tex 5½s 54 ct | 84½ | 84½ | 84½ |
| 10 NO Tex&Ha 5s 5433 | 84½ | 84½ | 84½ |
| 1 NO Tex&M 5s 56C ct | 81½ | 81½ | 81½ |
| 25 NO Tex&M 4½s 56 | 81¾ | 81¾ | 81¾ |
| 5 NY&QueEx3½s 65 | 110⅝ | 110⅝ | 110⅝ |
| 49 NYC rfg 5s 2013 | 82 | 81½ | 81¾ |
| 74 NYC 4½s 2013A | 87 | 86½ | 86½ |
| 14 NYC cn 4s 98 | 86¼ | 85¾ | 85¾ |
| 46 NYC 3¾s 46 | 89½ | 89¾ | 89¾ |
| 63 NYC 3½s 52 | 87½ | 87½ | 87½ |
| 1 NYC Le Sh 3½s 98 | 83½ | 83¾ | 83¾ |
| 6 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98 | 49½ | 49 | 49 |
| 46 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A | 78½ | 78¼ | 78½ |
| 31 NYChi&StL 4½s 78 | 63¾ | 63¼ | 63¾ |
| 7 NY Connect 3½s 65 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 3 NY Dock cv 4s 47 | 88½ | 88½ | 88½ |
| 4 NY Dock Co 4s 81 | 65½ | 65½ | 65½ |
| 1 NY G El H&P 5s 48 | 116¾ | 116¾ | 116¾ |
| 121 NYNH&H cv 6s 48 | 37 | 36¾ | 36¾ |
| 8 NYNH&H cll 4s 40 | 48½ | 48½ | 48½ |
| 24 NYNH&H 4½s 67 | 38¾ | 38½ | 38¾ |
| 4 NYNH&H 4s 56 | 31½ | 31½ | 31½ |
| 14 NYNH&H 4s 56 | 31¾ | 31½ | 31½ |
| 7 NYNH&H 4s 57 | 8 | 7¾ | 7¾ |
| 3 NY O&W rfg 4s 92 | 8½ | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| 2 NY Steam 2¾s 63 | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 3 NY S&W gen 5s 40 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ |
| 1 NY S&W rfg 5s 37 | 31 | 31 | 31 |
| 10 NY Tel 3¼s 67 | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| 8 NYW&Bost 4½s 46 | 8½ | 8 | 8⅛ |
| 8 Nor&Sou cv 5s 2014 | 31½ | 31 | 31 |
| 2 Norf Sou 4½s 98 | 73½ | 73½ | 73½ |
| 5 Norf & W 4s 96 | 124½ | 124½ | 124½ |
| 37 Nor Pac 6s 2047 | 65½ | 65 | 65¼ |
| 7 Nor Pac 4s 2047C | 61¾ | 61¼ | 61¾ |
| 2 Nor Pac 3s 2047D | 54⅜ | 54⅜ | 54⅜ |
| 7 Nor Pac 4½s 2047 | 50⅜ | 50 | 50⅜ |
| 10 Nor Pac 4s 97 | 73¼ | 73⅛ | 73¼ |
| 31 Nor Pac 3s 2047 | 41½ | 40⅞ | 41⅛ |
| 6 Nor Pac 3s 2047 reg | 39⅜ | 39⅜ | 39⅜ |
| 2 Ohio Ed 4s 67 | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ |
| 1 Ohio Ed 4s 65 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 3 Okla G&E 3¾s 66 | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ |
| 1 Ontario Tran 5s 45 | 105⅝ | 105⅝ | 105⅝ |
| 3 Pacif Cst 1st 5s 46 | 91½ | 91⅜ | 91½ |
| 10 Pac G & E 4s 64 | 111¾ | 111½ | 111½ |
| 5 Pat T & T 3½s 66B | 107¼ | 107¼ | 107¼ |
| 1 Para Bway 3s 55 | 67 | 67 | 67 |
| 25 Para Pict 4s 56 | 100¾ | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| 3 Pen Ch & Ohio 4½s 77 | 102¾ | 101⅞ | 102¼ |
| 5 Penn RR gen 5s 68 | 107½ | 107¼ | 107½ |
| 1 Pen RR cn 4½s 60 | 120¼ | 120¼ | 120¼ |
| 5 Pen RR gen 4½s 65 | 101⅞ | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| 7 Pen RR 4½s dcb 70 | 98⅛ | 98¼ | 98¼ |
| 2 Pen RR gen 4½s 81 | 96 | 96⅝ | 96⅝ |
| 3 DPen RR 4½s 84E | 95½ | 95⅜ | 95⅜ |
| 10 Pen RR 4s 43 | 100⅛ | 100⅛ | 100⅛ |
| 1 Pen RR 3¾s 70 | 89½ | 89¼ | 89¼ |
| 21 Pen RR 3½s 52 | 91½ | 91¾ | 91¾ |
| 3 Pere Marq 5s 56 | 72 | 72 | 72 |
| 19 PJre Marq 4½s 80 | 57 | 57 | 57 |
| 3 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52 | 105½ | 105 | 105 |
| 13 PhilBal&W 4½s 81 D | 94½ | 94⅜ | 94⅜ |
| 81 Ph Read C&I 6s 49 | 12¼ | 12 | 12 |
| 34 Ph Read C&I 5s 73 | 36¼ | 35⅞ | 36⅛ |
| 5 Phillip Morris 3s 62 | 104⅝ | 104⅝ | 104⅝ |
| 13 Philippine Is 4s 37 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 25 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51 | 104½ | 104 | 104⅛ |
| 6 PCC & SL 5s 75 B | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 11 Pitts¾ WVa 4½s 58 A | 53⅞ | 53½ | 53½ |
| 3 Pitts & W Va 4½s 50 B | 51 | 51 | 51 |
| 39 Pitts&WVa 4½s 60 C | 54⅛ | 53½ | 53⅝ |
| 38 Portl Gen E 4½s 60 | 91 | 90¾ | 91 |
| 1 Pub Svc E&G 3½s 68 | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ |
| 12 Readg 4½s 97 A | 78¼ | 78 | 78¼ |
| 10 Readg 4½s 97 B | 78 | 78 | 78 |
| 12 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51 | 88¼ | 88 | 88⅛ |
| 1 Republic Steel 4½s 61 | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| 3 Republic Steel 4½s 56 | 102 | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| 10 Revere Cop&B 3¼s 60 | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ |
| 20 RI Ark & La 4½s '34 | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ |
| 2 Rutland 1st 4½s '41 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ |
| 7 StLIM&S4sR&G '33 | 76¾ | 76¾ | 76¾ |
| 10 StLPeo&NW5s '48 | 91 | 91 | 91 |
| 10 St L S F 5s '50 B | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 14 St L S F 4½s '78 | 19¾ | 19½ | 19½ |
| 5 St LSF 4½s '78 ct st | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ |
| 20 St L S F 4s '50 A | 18¼ | 18 | 18¼ |
| 1 St L S F 4s '50A ct | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ |
| 4 St L SW 5s '52 | 45¾ | 45¾ | 45¾ |
| 1 St L SW rfg 5s '90 | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ |
| 8 St L SW 1st 4s '89 | 85½ | 85½ | 85½ |
| 19 Seab A L cn 4s '45 | 14⅜ | 14¼ | 14¼ |
| 1 Sea A L 6s '45 ct | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ |
| 31 Sea A L aj 5s '49 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 17 Sea A L 4s '50 st | 26 | 25¾ | 25¾ |
| 11 Sea A L 4s '50 unst | 25¾ | 25¾ | 25¾ |
| 18 Sea AL rfg 4s '59 | 13¾ | 13 | 13⅜ |
| 4 Sh

# Balkans Likely to 'Explode' When Allies Invade Europe

*By a Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

BERN, Switzerland, Dec. 22—Since the landing of Allied troops in North Africa, the position of the Germans in the Balkans becomes daily more threatening. Events could happen in the Balkans coincident with an Allied landing in Europe which might have more far-reaching political results than a breakdown of resistance in Italy.

Public opinion in Rumania, especially, has been deeply shaken by the Allied offensive in North Africa. So great was the reaction that Bucharest official circles have shown the keenest apprehension regarding possible future events. For them, further successes of the Allies in their neighborhood are fraught with extreme danger. It is very doubtful whether the Rumanian ruling group could swing over to the Allied camp, in the same way the people are now doing.

Even after seizure of power by Premier Ion Antonescu, there remained groups loyal to the western powers, chiefly among the bourgeois intellectuals and in Liberal Party circles. In recent weeks their number has increased to such an extent that the government has been forced to take cognizance of their power.

Rumanian peasants and workers are lending a willing ear to Communist propaganda. As everywhere in the Balkans, this propaganda adroitly exploits discontent created by German measures in agricultural sectors, the enormous increase in the cost of living, and the depression caused by the heavy losses suffered by Rumanian troops in Russia. It attracts not only peasants and workers but also the small officials. The latter are particularly susceptible since they are miserably paid and unable to share in the plunder of the extremely corrupt higher-ups.

**Clever Propaganda**

Russian propaganda is clever enough in Rumania to repeat constantly that Russia only desires to free the people from the yoke of those who have led them into misery and has no wish to "exterminate" or make it a subject country.

On the contrary, it offers Russia's services in helping the Rumanians get back their land in Transylvania taken from them by the detested Hungarians.

All this adds up to an extremely likely "eruption" in Rumania if and when the Allies get a foothold in this region.

In line for the Premiership of a revolutionary government would be peasant leader Jules Maniu, who is extremely popular among the peasants and feared by the government. Although he has not gone to Turkey, as was recently rumored, he keeps in constant contact with the Turks through agents as the co-operation of the Turks in this region is of great importance.

Rumania's upper Middle Class is somewhat disturbed by the progress of Communist propaganda but seeks comfort in the hope that in case of a German collapse an Anglo-Saxon landing in the Balkans would protect Rumania from being crushed by the Russians.

In any case, it is easy to see that Rumanians do not regard themselves as bound irrevocably to the Axis powers whose chances of victory is diminishing daily. In the thought of almost everyone there remains the hope that in one way or another at the opportune moment the Rumanians will find a means of changing camps and with the aid of their Anglo-Saxon allies of settling their score with the Hungarians.

**Troops Spread Thin**

German concern over the situation in the Balkans is understandable when one considers the thinness with which Axis troops are spread in many regions. Bulgaria, for example, has only German antiaircraft units which could easily be overpowered by a popular uprising. In Rumania there are now few soldiers, except at vital points such as the Ploesti oil fields. In Greece, guerilla warfare continues unabated. In Serbia, according to one source, 100,000 Axis troops are held at bay by 40,000 of Gen. Draja Mihailovitch's men while over 200,000 partisans are fighting in other regions of Yugoslavia. The Serbs, it is reported in Bern, are daily receiving automatic weapons aand supplies by air from the Anglo-Americans.

German attempts at fortification are being made in Croatia in the upper stretches of the Valley of the Vardar and in Serbia in the region occuppied by Hungarians. However, frequently as soon as a vulnerable military improvement, such as a bridge is made, it is blown into air by skillful partisan saboteurs.

The national state of mind is different in Hungary than it is in Rumania. The Hungarians are much more closely bound to the Axis cause than are the Rumanians. Publicly, at least, the Hungarians rarely express any doubt of an Axis victory. This perhaps is partly due to the fact that they are so closely bound by national self-interest to Hitler's cause. Disliked by all their neighbors—Czechs, Slovaks, Serbs, Croatians, and Rumanians—the Hungarians are convinced that defeat of the Axis would mean not only the loss of the largest part of the territory they have rewon in recent years, but a complete collapse of their own country.

**Social Conditions Worse**

Social conditions are worse in Hungary than in Rumania. Officials who, with the upper-middle class and the aristocrats are beneficiaries of collaboration with the Axis, play a preponderant role in politics. If the system they have imposed with such rigidity on the masses should break, a violent revolt might result.

In Croatia, the opposition of Croatians against the Ustachis of Gen. Ante Pavelitch is even stronger than that of the Serbian elements. Disturbances there are taking on ever more serious forms. Guerrillas working from mountain regions are destroying railway lines and technical equipment and causing difficult repairs involving considerable time and trouble. Increased burdens thus placed on the occupying troops caused the Germans recently to send considerable reinforcements for this region from their reserves held in the Ukraine.

Russian agents in Bulgaria where, as elsewhere, they greatly outnumber the German "tourists" rapidly are spreading a pro-Russian feeling among large circles of intellectuals, peasants and workers who always have felt sympathy for their "Slavic Brother."

The Russian propaganda line here is quite different from that in Rumania. Whereas in Rumania Russians state they desire to free the Rumanians and leave them more or less to themselves, in Bulgaria the pan-Slavic and Communistic arguments are stressed. This is a clever adaptation to the temperament and character of the two countries. Same understanding for differing characters of the various countries is shown throughout the Balkans by the Russians.

King Boris is said to fear a Communist putsch. At the same time, he was impressed by the landing of the Allies in North Africa and is seriously considering the possibility of a landing in the Balkans.

For the Bulgarians, the attitude of the Turks is extremely important. Official circles in Sofia believe that the presence of American and British troops in Greece or Salonika would induce Turkey to join the war with the democratic powers. They see a certain sign of this intention in the decision of Ankara to extend the period of "alarm" war preparedness in Istanbul and the neighboring provinces for a further six months. This measure, it is asserted, was taken to prevent occupation of Turkish Thrace by the Germans. The Germans, on the other hand, are greatly disappointed at the attitude taken by the Turks.

## 'Log of the Broom'

Wide World

**Another Notch for a Liberty Ship**

**A. O. Pegg, Manager of the Outfitting Department at the California Shipbuilding Corporation yards, shows the traditional broomstick which is hoisted to the foremast of newly delivered Liberty ships on completion of their trial runs. The stick has 100 notches, the latest being carved for the completion of the Benjamin Ide Wheeler.**

# Grand Senussi of Cirenaica Expects Freedom for People

**By Dewitt Mackenzie**

*Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press*

CAIRO, Dec. 19. Delayed—The Grand Senussi, who is widely acknowledged as the de facto representative of war-torn Cirenaica, tells me that he expects his people to receive their freedom. The Grand Senussi doesn't seem to be ambitious personally, but seeks only the freedom of his people.

Libya appears to be another colony which is slipping away from Italy as part of the cost of Mussolini's tragic stupidity. A stiff price it is to pay, too, for the Libya which Il Duce himself constituted comprises Cirenaica and Tripolitania.

I was taken to see the Grand Senussi at his temporary home in one of Cairo's exclusive residential districts.

**Head of Sect**

Probably the greatest hold he has on his people lies in the fact that he is the head of the Mohammedan sect which bears his family name. His full name is Sayid Mohammed Idris as Senussi, and he is a grandson of the founder of the Senussi sect—an order which subscribes to the simplicity of early Mohammedan faith and has a large following both in Libya and neighboring countries.

There is a widespread but erroneous belief that "Senussi" is the name of a race or tribe. When used generically it refers only to the religious sect of its followers.

As head of the Senussi sect, the Grand Senussi is ruler over many of his people. He is variously referred to as "Emir," "Chief" and "Prince."

I asked the Grand Senussi what he thought of Mussolini's assumption of the title of "protector of Islam."

His Highness laughed.

**Empty Title**

"It's the sort of thing which would only be done by a stupid person like Mussolini," he said. "No one could be protector of Islam unless he embraced the faith and was elevated to the position of protector by his followers. Every Moslem knows that, and so Il Duce's title is as empty as his head."

In view of the strategic importance of Libya I inquired whether the Grand Senussi expected some sort of protectorate to be established over his country.

"We feel that we should have our freedom first," he responded. "The rest easily can be arranged. We certainly shall need guidance in our new state, and we shall need help in developing it. I recognize, too, the necessity of all countries co-operating loyally in a postwar rehabilitation of the world.

"Libyan troops which have been fighting with the British Eighth Army are a token of our good faith. We want to do our part for the Allied cause. We are proud to be serving with our British friends and we are grateful to them for giving us this opportunity. We are grateful, too, for the kindly protection which they are affording our people in the terrible war which is sweeping our country. We shall not forget."

# *Woman Called From WAAC Center To Receive Husband's Flying Cross*

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Dec. 22 (AP)—For the first time in the nation's history, a woman was called Dec. 19 from the ranks of the armed forces and received the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Purple Heart in behalf of her husband.

In a formal ceremony at the second WAAC training center, third officer Jane Howell Parsel accepted the decorations awarded posthumously to her husband, Capt. Elmer L. Parsel, of the Army Air Corps, who was killed in action in India on April 2.

Brig. Gen. Eugene Eubank, a former commanding officer of Captain Parsel, flew from Atlanta to make the presentation.

Two battalions of the WAAC's were drawn up in review formation as Third Officer Parsel, wearing her husband's bars, received the awards. She then took her place with Brig. Gen. Don C. Faith, Commandant of the center, General Eubank, and other officers while the troops passed in review in her honor.

Captain Parsel was fatally injured in a plane crash, the cause of which is unknown, while taking off from an advance airdrome in Southeast India for bombing operations against Japanese naval forces.

The Flying Cross ws awarded for "courage, determination and extraordinary flying skill on completing a bombardment mission of extreme importance."

On Dec. 22, 1941, Captain Parsel flew 1,500 miles from Australia in a Flying Fortress to bomb Japanese ships in the Philippines, damaging a cruiser and transport, and starting fires among shore installations. After dark he landed behind a Japanese airdrome where the crew refueled and took on more bombs from a secret cache. They then located another concentration of enemy shipping, penetrated a heavy antiaircraft barrage, and bombed several transports. They returned to an operating base after 13 hours of continuous fighting and 32 hours without rest.

The Purple Heart was presented for "extraordinary fidelity and essential service."

Captain Parsel was a native of Plymouth, Ohio.

Third Officer Parsel is an instructor in the Motor Transport School, teaching night driving and blackout driving.

She is the daughter of Mrs. Albert Howell of Atlanta.

# *Duggan Says Rebuilding of Poland Rests on Education and Research*

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Dec. 22—If Poland is to rebuild after the war, it must rely on education and the laboratories, rather than on natural resources with which it is not plentifully supplied, Dr. Stephen P. Duggan, director of the Institute of International Education, declared here at a session of the Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences in America. Held in conjunction with the Kosciuszko Association, the session also marked tribute to Polish scholars who have perished since September, 1939.

Since that date of invasion, the German conquerors have sought to destroy the morale of Poland's people and to kill off its leaders and teachers that it might not survive, Dr. Duggan charged, stressing that already one "generation of students" had been deprived of education through four long years.

Because Poland is not a rich nation and in the postwar days will be concerned with bare existence, he added, "at this very moment the United States and Britain are erecting organizations to enter Europe, including Poland, first to give relief, then to re-establish government, and simultaneously to rebuild schools and reconstruct education."

Other speakers included Prof. Oskar Halecki, Director of the Polish Institute, and Prof. Boris Furlan, Chairman of the Educational Committee of the Central and Eastern European Planning Board.

Meanwhile, Dr. Stefan de Ropp, Director of the Polish Information Center here, opened an exhibition entitled "Poland's Part in the War" at the New York Museum of Science and Industry. Enlarged photographs of distinguished Poles, a photographic frieze depicting Poland's defeat by the Nazis and the continuing battle, a panel citing facts about the struggle still raging, and a sculpture "Kultur in Poland," showing two Poles hanged by the Nazis, are among the featured exhibits.

Data on a central panel stresses that Poland is "fifth in fighting strength among the United Nations, third largest in casualties among the Allies, and second to none in sacrifice for victory." It also declared that more than 1,400,000 Poles, both Christian and Jew, have been murdered, and that 5,000,000 Poles have been deported by the Nazis, meaning that every fifth man, woman, or child in Poland has been either killed or enslaved.

## Fireplace Grates Put On New Output List

*By the Associated Press*

Washington, Dec. 22

Because fireplaces may help relieve some of the fuel oil shortage in the East, particularly New England, the War Production Board on Dec. 19 authorized manufacturers to resume making fireplace grates.

Between Dec. 21 and Jan. 6, manufacturers can make as many grates as they wish provided they use only scrap metals and produce grates weighing no more than 30 pounds each.

Most of them will be sold in New England, since WPB asked manufacturers to adopt a voluntary distribution system of the grates designed "to bring relief where it is most needed."

## General Lim Reported To Be 'Safe and Well'

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 22 (AP)—Brig.-Gen. Vicente Lim of the Philippines Army, unheard from since the fall of Bataan, is "safe and well."

Those two words were the text of a Red Cross message received last night by his wife.

General Lim, believed to be a prisoner of the Japanese, was the first Filipino to be graduated from West Point.

## President to Scouts: 'Debt of Gratitude'

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Dec. 22—President Roosevelt's annual Christmas message to the 1,570,962 Boy Scouts, Air Scouts and Cubs of America, of which he is honorary president and with whom he has been active for more than 18 years, was made public here Dec. 21. The message follows:

"In sending Christmas greetings and since good wishes to the Boy Scouts of America, I am reminded of the debt of gratitude which the nation owes to Scouting. The contribution of this great voluntary organization to the building of the many virtues and to the strengthening of our national morale makes it deserving of the support of all citizens."

# Office to Ease Transit Snarl In N. Y. Urged

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Dec. 21—To eliminate unnecessary duplication of work and ease the "greatest strain" on transit facilities in passenger transportation history in the New York-New Jersey Metropolitan area, the Regional Plan Association today recommended a Regional War Transportation Office to coordinate policy for nearly a dozen existing government agencies.

With a director and small staff, the Association urges such centralization "would fill the need of a continuing analysis of the war transportation problems of the interstate metropolitan area . . . assist, not supersede, the existing administrative agencies."

"This Regional Office," the bulletin continues, "would assemble at one focal point all information bearing on the transportation problem now gathered by a number of separate government agencies. Assembled information would then be made available to all officially interested agencies."

The snarl in bus, railroad, and local transit facilities is worsened by travel shifts in the direction of war industries and gasoline and tire restrictions, and the regional proposal would adjust routes and schedules for maximum efficiency from available tires, fuel, and transportation equipment "to avert a transportation breakdown under war shortages."

## *Woman Telegrapher Prevents Collision*

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Dec. 22 (AP)—Mrs. Ida Peck, veteran master of tiny Husted station, heroically prevented a train collision Dec. 19 almost at the cost of her life.

A northbound passenger train, its engineer unable to see the cross arm signal, was thundering toward a stalled freight train and another passenger train blocked behind it on the Santa Fe mainline north of Colorado Springs.

The woman was struck by the speeding engine, but she succeeded in flagging it down just short of the stalled trains.

A broken draw bar stalled the freight. Later a northbound passenger train pulled up behind it to wait for a clear track. Mrs. Peck, peering out of the Husted station, saw the second passenger train speeding toward the motionless trains.

She dashed out with a red lantern and waved it frantically at the oncoming train. In her anxiety, she stood too close and the engine swept her aside and smashed the lantern.

Santa Fe Railway officials credited her with preventing a disastrous rear end collision.

A conductor called an ambulance from Colorado Springs, but the attendants had to hunt for Mrs. Peck. They found her in the station, still trying to attend to her duties.

Mrs. Peck, an expert telegrapher, has been employed by the railroad 37 years. She is eligible to retire, but will have none of that.

## Dual Request Needed For 38-45 Discharge

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (AP)—Employers and the men themselves must initiate action to obtain honorable discharges for soldiers 38 years and older to return to essential jobs in war industries and agriculture, the Office of War Information reported Dec. 21.

The OWI said the War Manpower Commission and other Civilian government agencies have no authority to obtain releases, although they have been showered with requests.

The discharges may be obtained directly from the Army for enlisted men 38 years or older who are "unable to satisfactorily perform military service but who are qualified to assist the national war effort," it was explained.

Each application will be considered individually and no soldier will be discharged by the Army "unless a suitable trained replacement is present and available."

## Expansion Is Urged In Preventing Crime

NEW YORK, Dec. 22 (AP)—The American Prison Association's Crime Prevention Committee has favored expansion of Community Chest funds normally appropriated for crime prevention and morale-building agencies.

A wartime crime prevention program also recommended inclusion of special wartime needs in community crime prevention programs, retention of teachers and recreation workers, and interesting school curricula to reduce truancy.

The Committee urged adaptation of work for children to age, capacity and health; providing of wholesome recreation to reduce juvenile vice, and the working out of plans for care of children during actual bombings or evacuations.

## 10,000-Ton Cargo Ship Launched at N. J. Yard

KEARNY, N. J., Dec. 22 (AP)—The Andromeda, 10,000-ton cargo vessel, was launched at 9:51 o'clock this morning at the Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company.

Sponsor was Mrs. Janet Roper, for more than 50 years House Mother at the Seaman's Church Institute, 25 South Street, New York.

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## *Crossword Quiz Answers*

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

# Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

## Did You Ever Wonder

### How Genuine Cork Can Be Obtained From Fir Trees?

Heretofore, commercial supplies of cork have been obtained almost exclusively from the outer layer of the bark of the "cork oak" which was imported from Spain and Portugal. Cork, however, also may be found in greater or less degree, in the stems and roots of nearly every variety of woody plant which increases in diameter from year to year.

Cork has a number of uses of considerable importance to our war effort, including such items as bottle stoppers, engine gaskets, refrigerator insulation, life preservers, sound proofing, floor coverings, etc. The war having cut off our supplies from across the Atlantic, we have had to look elsewhere for cork to keep our war industries and military machines supplied.

Some Douglas fir trees have trunks that are without branches for as much as 60 feet from the ground. The trees grow to a height of 300 feet, with a diameter of 10 feet, and are prized for use as spars for ships.

Experiments indicate that high-grade cork by the tens of thousands of tons a year may be obtained from the bark of Douglas fir trees of the Pacific Northwest.

Researchers connected with the College of Forestry, University of Washington, after more than a year of intensive work, now feel that fir cork production can be stepped up to meet any demand that may exist.

The manufacturing process involves the following steps. The fir bark is first chopped into pieces about two inches long. The pieces are then spread out to dry. After drying, the bark is ground and put through special screens. The cork then goes through still further grinding, drying and screening, until clean flake cork is obtained. Further grinding reduces the flake cork to granulated cork. As a concluding step in its manufacture, the cork is given resiliency and elasticity by special chemical treatment.

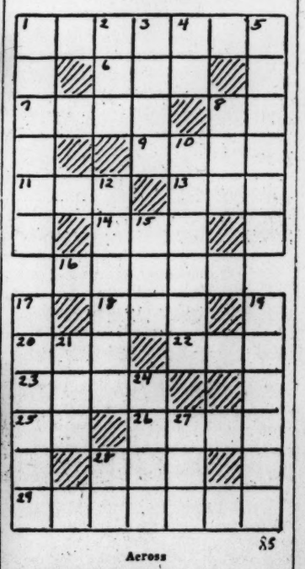
It should be pointed out that this product of the fir tree is real cork—not in any sense a substitute or a synthetic product.—W. P. Keasbey.

### Man's Potentialities

"The future depends not on the cautious hoarding of the potentialities of man but their stimulation and bold use."—Felix Frankfurter.

## Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Kidderminster, England, is famous for manufacture of what?
6—Would you don, sew, or eat a madeline?
7—What is a city of central California?
8—Bone.
9—Miss Fontanne, American actress, is co-starred with whom?
11—In Byron's "Siege of Corinth," Francesca is beloved of whom?
13—Traveller was mount of what general?
14—Who was an ancient Italian goddess of the harvest?
16—A Swiss canton corresponds to what in U. S.?
18—Devoured.
20—A newt is what?
22—What is Brazil's largest city?
23—What is a diving bird that feeds on fish?
25—Symbol for silver is what?
26—What English river is formed by confluence of the Ure and the Swale?
28—Deface.
29—What name is given to a shepherd or rustic?

Down

1—What is Peru's chief seaport?
2—What is color of ship's sails in "The Flying Dutchman"?
3—What vessel has a bail for a handle?
4—What is a noun suffix which occurs in diminutives from the French?
5—What is Anne's relationship to Fatima in tale of "Bluebeard"?
8—Unity.
10—What Irish province gave its name to a kind of overcoat?
12—If you ate a Rural, it would be what?
15—What do you call a small mass of butter?
17—What city of Florida is known for its sulphur springs and shell-paved streets?
19—What was middle name of George Clark, American soldier and frontiersman?
21—A siren is sounded as warning in what?
24—A rainbow should remind you of what Biblical character?
27—Vase.
28—Mezzo piano (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

## A Verse for Today . . .

*Let your heart therefore be perfect with the* LORD *our God, to walk in his statutes, and to keep his commandments.*—I KINGS 8:61

### Fussing Over Food Shortages? Read This!

Paris papers publish this timetable of a day's shopping by a Paris housewife:

7:30 a. m.—To the baker's. Bought bread. There will be some rusks at 11 o'clock.

9 a. m.—Meat day, but the butcher says it will not be distributed before Saturday.

9:30 a. m.—To the dairy. They are expecting the cheese to come in at five o'clock.

10 a. m.—To the tripe shop. My number, 32, will come up at 4 p. m.

10:30 a. m.—To the grocer's. There will be some vegetables at 5 p. m.

11 a. m.—Back to the baker's. No rusks for my number, 32.

4 p. m.—To the tripe shop. One small chitterling sausage.

5 p. m.—To the dairy. The cheese arrived there early. There is none left.

5:30 p. m.—To the grocer's. No vegetables. One lettuce head.

6 p. m.—Finished shopping for day. Results: Some bread, one sausage, one lettuce head.—Associated Press.

## Daily Anecdote

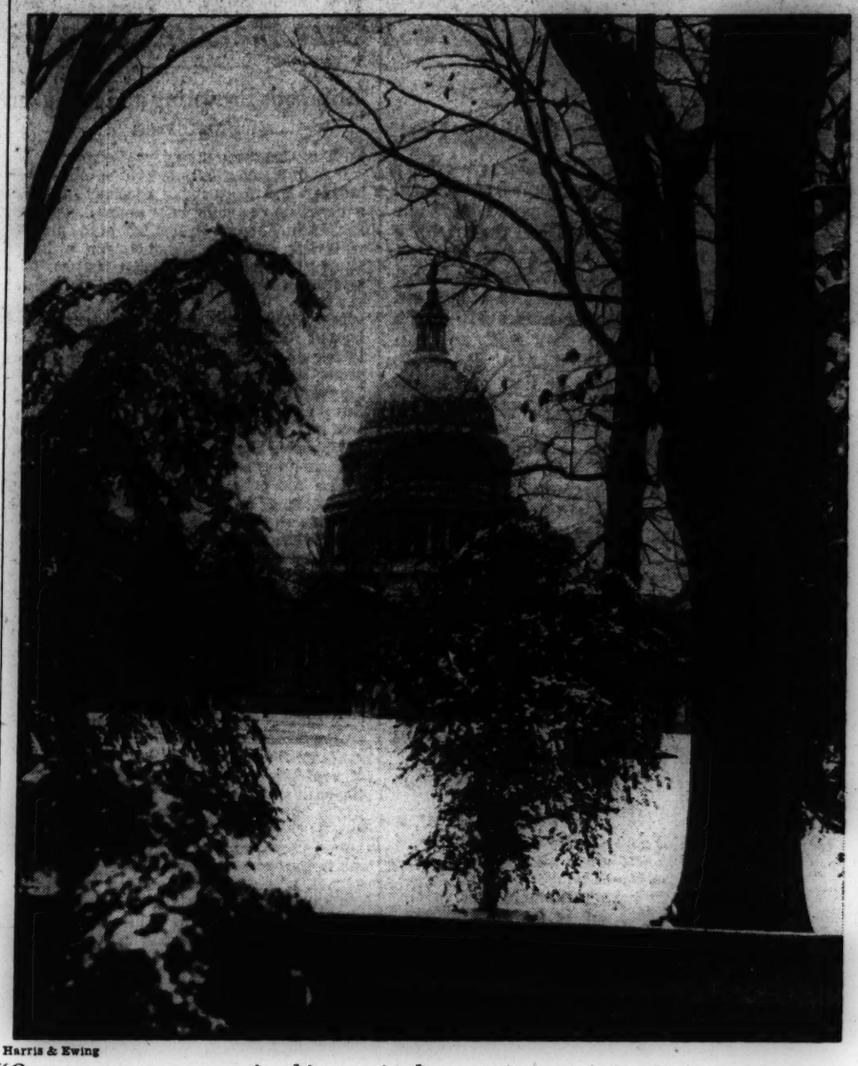
### Polite Rebuke

When William Dean Howells once was on a visit to Washington, D. C., a representative took him out to Chevy Chase. The famous man of American letters did not play golf himself but agreed to walk over the course and watch the representative's game.

The representative proved a very indifferent golfer and his wild swings frequently sent clouds of dirt flying in every direction.

By way of making conversation, the representative turned to Mr. Howells. "What do you think of our links?" he asked.

The man of letters wiped his lips with his handkerchief. "Best I ever tasted," he declared.



Harris & Ewing

*"Our strongest weapon in this war is that conviction of the dignity and brotherhood of man which Christmas Day signifies."—Franklin D. Roosevelt*

**Retired Land**

Each year 25,000,000 acres of good farm land in the United States are retired from cultivation as no longer productive.

### Americans in Scotland

(Unidentified Scottish Newspaper)

How W. V. S. members in a small Scottish village were able to assist the first Americans who came as a unit to Scotland is told in a letter which has reached Scottish W. V. S. Headquarters.

The men came for a six weeks' course, and the village women opened their doors to them all. They darned and mended for them, as they had been doing for British troops for many months; and when some said they longed for khaki socks instead of their light-colored ones, some of the older women gave up their ration coupons so that they could knit them some.

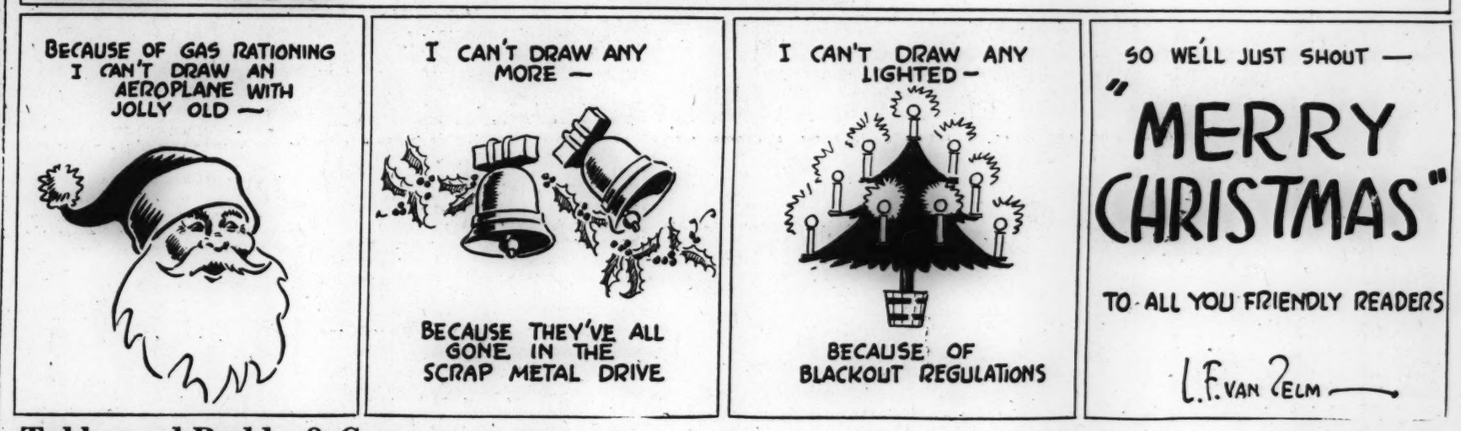
The highlight came when the W. V. S. gave them a concert party, with Sir Harry Lauder as star. Tea and sandwiches were supplied to several hundred men, and dancing went on until 2 o'clock in the morning.

The W. V. S. were told by the officer in charge of the Americans that every week the men were tested on their week's work. The first week all had good marks, but the second and third weeks very poor marks. He then discovered that they thought if they did not pass the course in six weeks they would be allowed to stay longer!

### Clock Without Works

A clock without motor, wheels, mainspring or hands, installed in a commercial laboratory, tells time by "counting" the 60-cycle pulsation of electric current, translates it into blinking lights.

## NEWS ITEM— IT'S TIME FOR CHRISTMAS GREETINGS.


BECAUSE OF GAS RATIONING I CAN'T DRAW AN AEROPLANE WITH JOLLY OLD —
?
I CAN'T DRAW ANY MORE —
BECAUSE THEY'VE ALL GONE IN THE SCRAP METAL DRIVE
I CAN'T DRAW ANY LIGHTED —
BECAUSE OF BLACKOUT REGULATIONS
SO WE'LL JUST SHOUT —
"MERRY CHRISTMAS"
TO ALL YOU FRIENDLY READERS
L.F. VAN ZELM

## Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*By Any Other Name*

By Le Pelley

JUST WAIT TILL I SEE BUD... HE CAN'T GET AWAY WITH THIS!
HYMIE DOBSON SAID YOU CALLED ME A BIG PIECE OF CHEESE !!!
WELL, NOW, JUST A MINUTE...
ALL I SAID WAS THAT YOU WERE A ROTUND SEGMENT OF GORGONZOLA!
WELL THAT'S DIFFERENT !! BUT JUST DON'T LET ME CATCH ANYONE CALLING ME A PIECE OF CHEESE.. THAT'S ALL!
OKAY!

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*What's That?*

By Rodgers

?
"What's that?"
"Maybe Santa Claus decided to come early this year, I thought as I went to investigate.
But it was only Mr. Simpson fixing himself a midnight snack.
Which suited me almost as well!
Rodger

## The Adventures of Waddles—*Traveling Incognito*

By The Hagers

*"Ted Webb, I just heard someone say That Christmas is three days away.*

*We must take back a Christmas tree." "And holly wreaths and gifts," said he.*

*A farmer passed us on the road. We heard him mutter, "I'll be blowed!*

*A camouflage job. Mighty queer They're training jungle troops near here!"*

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


## Editorials

### Christmas Presence

Christmas, 1942. The Yule fires burn brighter in many homes where household bands have not been broken, and where war work has brought, perhaps for the first time in years, an abundance of good things. Love for family and friends finds expression with some in the giving of remembrances or the performing of kindly services, and the day is celebrated joyously.

In other homes, the fires may not appear to cast such a cheery glow, where sorrow has paid its visit, or where families are separated. Sons and daughters scattered afar, and loved ones in the camps, on the seas and battlefields may seem too far away to share the holiday warmth. Yet here is even more occasion for observing Christmas with quiet joy and peace and confidence, for it was to just such as these—to the lonely and distressed as well as to the sick and sinful—that the all-loving Father sent His Son that first Christmas day.

God sent him not only to prove the indestructibility and eternality of life, but "to heal the brokenhearted, to preach deliverance to the captives, and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are bruised." And after Jesus had proved the power of the Christ to overcome death and to take away human ills and sins and sorrows, he gave this unqualified promise: "Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world."

Thus today the Christ is just as present to heal and comfort and deliver, as when Jesus took up his abode with men.

The Christ, divine Love, knocks for admittance and is born anew in every heart that opens the door to this comforting presence. Such is the true significance of Christmas, and in its realization lies salvation for a struggling world.

### Employment Lesson

There was a time in America, and it is of distinctly recent memory, when the job seeker was caught between the closing pincers of inexperience and over-age. If more than 40 he was regarded as a fossil, and had to join a club of energetic plus-40 gentlemen to disprove he was doddering. If in his twenties and hadn't work-experience he was looked upon with objective compassion as a unit in the grave national youth problem.

It is alarming, in retrospect, to consider how swiftly this view of a worker's diminishing span of usefulness took hold. Industry absolved itself of responsibility to give training and opportunity to youth; various liability and compensation insurance rates and retirement plans came to weigh against the older man. Toward the end, the vague outlines began to emerge of a queer socialist State in which revenues taken from industry, and from workers in their narrowing golden years, would support youth through a long CCC, NYA, or what-not training period, and take care of age with ham and eggs.

How quickly has this false picture evanesced! Youth is the darling of the training programs supported by industry. Ambition is nurtured in up-grading policies. Age limits are unheard of, the only question is, "What can you do?"

And how emphatically these erstwhile pariahs are showing their previous treatment was undeserved. Youth is fighting the war; oldsters are proving that carefulness, steadiness, application are the important items in production, not the transitory factor of age.

Why do we point out this that is obvious enough? Simply because of the lesson it contains. There may come another time when employment will not be at full peak. The temptation may arise once more to fetter job-seekers with the shibboleth of age.

Before industry takes the easy way, and before the people accept it, let it be recalled how the present experience disclosed its fallacy. Let it also be remembered that dodging the responsibility to choose men by capability and merit, and avoiding the duty to provide training and opportunity at the highest possible level, through extension of co-operative effort by industry and people, carries with it the implication of some depressing form of socialization.

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For a picture of how the world moves, think about that office boy who used to sharpen your pencils and answer your buzzer being out there in the sky navigating a bomber or manning a fighting plane 20,000 feet above an ocean.

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Almost any day we expect to hear the sandwich shoppe juke box blare forth: "You're the Synthetic Cream in My Cereal Compound."

### Hitler and the Hitching Post

Hail Ho-ho-kus, New Jersey—where the hitching post has come into its own. Six families have disposed of their automobiles and replaced them with a like number of horses and buggies. More are going to. The Borough Council sees that the horse and buggy era has come back. "If horses are to be parked safely so they will not run away," says Councilman Ilsley S. Zecker, "they must be tied, and hitching posts are most effective." Habit retains the word "park."

This may seem a slight matter to some. But those who remember the gradual disappearance of hitching posts, until an occasional survivor was a curiosity, will be impressed with the far-flung effects of small events and the interdependence of peoples. Gone forever, as they thought, who would have imagined that a male, seemingly inconsequential, would be born to the Bavarian house of Schicklgruber, change his name to Hitler, enslave Germany, overrun Europe, and with Nippon's connivance restore the American hitching post?

### Spring Again

Masses of cold air above them,
Masses of cold air to the north of them,
(And—as some public commentators seem to have felt—masses of ineffectual "hot air" to the south as far as Washington)
Into the jaws of winter rode the six New England States.

But now that the warm weather is back—the thermometer was 'way up to "three above" this morning—New Englanders are indulging in blithe retrospection. They are beginning to be more curious about the strategy of the weather; where the cold closes in from, and how being near the ocean offers the besieged some advantages not enjoyed by populations farther inland. And they are beginning to reflect that a "real cold spell" actually puts some people more at ease than they usually are because the weather suddenly becomes a legitimate topic for conversation.

Of course it is hard to get up steam when the mercury is in a tail-spin. But just because of that fact many New Englanders feel it is almost criminal waste to "let off steam" as some columnists seem inclined to whenever Washington lets it snow or rain or do something else that a complete bureaucracy is supposed to be able to prevent.

In other words, if New Englanders haven't on an average been keeping their chins up the last few days it's only because they wanted to tuck them down in their coat collars. If there's one thing an ill wind can't blow to New England it's an ill will.

### Rationing Liquor?

"The selling of liquor is simply a privilege which the people can take away whenever they desire. We are rationing sugar, gasoline, and coffee, and there is no reason why we can't ration liquor."

This statement is not that of a prohibitionist, or W. C. T. U. official, but of a member of the California State Board of Equalization which supervises the liquor trade. In that State many communities, including San Francisco and San Diego, have adopted a curfew for liquor sellers, closing bottle stores at 8 p. m. and bars at midnight. Moreover, the State Board has warned liquor establishments that if they are declared "out of bounds" by the military, they will be closed for the duration by the State.

John Barleycorn never can be trusted to regulate himself. He constitutes one of the major problems of State, county, and city government. Fundamentally, liquor is an evil and is so recognized by all government. It is tolerated, or licensed, and put under severe regulations because of its innate harmful character.

Rationing liquor is not a novel idea. It has always been law that persons under the influence of liquor may not buy more liquor, but this is more honored in the breach than in the observance. Many States limit the amount of liquor which may be bought in dispensaries. Ontario first and now the whole Dominion have severely curbed sales. Idaho and Utah officially rationed all spiritous liquors, but this is difficult of enforcement unless the total amount an establishment may sell is limited. Limiting the hours liquor stores may remain open is one effective way of lessening the evil.

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With thermometers far below the zero mark before December 21, New Englanders have been congratulating themselves on not having a cold winter—just a nippy fall.

## Our Readers Say—

### Elizabeth Browning and a Higher Patriotism

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is interesting to note at this time, when broader and more noble concepts of internationalism are being born under stress, that Elizabeth Barrett Browning once pleaded with her fellow-countrymen for a larger sense of brotherhood between nations. It is a message we in America would do well to heed.

Defending herself against the accusation of lack of patriotism, she wrote in the preface to her poem, "Napoleon in Italy," a courageous indictment of the isolationism and imperialism which she saw motivating English politics of her day.

". . . nonintervention in the affairs of neighboring States is a high political virtue; but nonintervention does not mean passing by on the other side when your neighbor falls among thieves. . . . Freedom itself is a virtue as well as a privilege; but freedom of the seas does not mean piracy, nor freedom of the land, brigandage; nor freedom of the Senate, freedom to cudgel a dissident member; nor freedom of the press, freedom to calumniate and lie.

"So if patriotism be a virtue indeed, it cannot mean an exclusive devotion to one's country's interests—for that is only another form of devotion to personal interests, of family interests, or provincial interests. . . .

"I confess that I dream of the day when an English statesman shall arise with a heart too large for England, having courage, in the face of his countrymen, to assert of some suggestive policy—'this is good for your trade; this is necessary for your domination; but it will vex a people hard by; it will hurt a people further off; it will profit nothing to the general humanity; therefore away with it! It is not for you and me. . . .'

"When a British statesman dares to speak so, and when a British public applauds his speaking, then shall the nation be so glorious that her praise, instead of exploding from within, from loud civic mouths, shall come to her from without, as all worthy praise must, from the alliances she has fostered, and from the populations she has saved."

(MRS.) CONSTANCE BUEL BURNETT
New York

### March, March, March—on the Swing Shift

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

They say the great American march of this war has not yet been written, although composers are scratching their heads very hard.

Dear composer, please get a job on the swing shift in a large shipyard. There you will see forty tons or more of steel swing through the air with the greatest of ease. There you can see the ships you help to build slip so majestically into the water on a dark night. There you will see Uncle Sam's children with their sleeves rolled up on The Great American March.

But hark! The whistle blows for change of shift and the thousands of men you work with start for the gates as other thousands take up their tools. A large part of the workers have an hour or more of a journey ahead of them before reaching home; so, knowing this as you do, you will try not to think wicked thoughts when some of them start to run through the crowd to catch the bus for "Frisco" and perhaps push you around a bit.

But listen—the loudspeakers have opened up with some grand and stately march, the runaways slow down and march, march, march; we all swing along together and, as you look at that vast throng of grim-faced men flowing like an irresistible river toward the exits, a thrill goes through you and you know America can do its part to slip tyranny into the darkness like the ship you have just watched.

If you have a song in your heart, dear composer, the thrill of that moment will move your pen to compose the march we are all waiting for. And having written The Great American March as of 1943, you will be considered by all to have done your part but, if you must press on, remember this: The time will come when an even greater march will be written, and it will be called "The March of the Nations."

Santa Barbara, Calif. GEORGE T. CARR

### Books of the Centuries?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

How many books of a century ago live today? The list is interesting. In 1843 there were published:

Robert Browning: "A Blot on the 'Scutcheon."
Bulwer-Lytton: "The Last of the Barons."
Dickens: "A Christmas Carol."
Hood's poem: "The Song of the Shirt."
Macaulay: Essays.
Ruskin: "Modern Painters" (Vol. I).
Prescott: "The Conquest of Mexico."

When 2043 rolls around, we may be sure that the "Christmas Carol" will still be the favorite of the holiday season.

One of the strongest bonds of the English-speaking world is our common language and the treasures of our literature. Those of us who wish to see Anglo-Saxon ideals maintained will hope that the teaching of English will continue to occupy the first place in our schools and colleges.

Dubuque, Iowa HERMANN S. FICKE

### "Of the Same Cloth"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

More practical than ever was your recent series, The World We Want; it was an indispensable prelude to proper solution of such problems of reconstruction as those presented by the current controversies over the roles of Darlan in the French Empire and Otto in connection with the Austrian battalion just announced for the United States Army. These prove that the time is none too soon to decide what kind of a world we want and how to identify democratic leaders as more areas get unoccupied.

Confusion over Darlan and Otto, it can be added, is of the same cloth as the isolationism that couldn't conceive of an attack on Pearl Harbor. S. K. R.

Jamaica Plain, Mass.

*This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.*

### Inextinguishable

## Down the Middle of the Road

*The Associated Press and the World*

By Erwin D. Canham

A free press is the hallmark of democracy. The Associated Press, that great co-operative venture by which most of the newspapers of the United States obtain their out-of-town news, is perhaps the greatest achievement of a free press. And yet the Associated Press has not always been free. The story of its emancipation from the monopolistic control of news by Reuters and other government-supported and influenced news agencies is now told forcefully by its general manager, Kent Cooper, in BARRIERS DOWN (New York: Farrar & Rhinehart. $3).

The story is significant today. We are fighting a war for freedom, an one essential part of that freedom must be freedom to obtain and circulate the facts. At the same time, the Associated Press is battling for its life in the United States courts, against an indictment that it is a domestic monopoly. The principal charge runs that the Associated Press's membership clauses are too restrictive. And, still further to the point, the Associated Press is more vigorous and enterprising today than it has ever been in its history. It and its affiliates furnish not only the bare news which was once its sole and proudly restricted stock in trade, but plenty of analysis and interpretation, features of the most spectacular kind, many varieties of pictures, drawings, maps, supplements, radio programs, and commentators.

* * *

The story of a twenty-year battle for freedom of news interchange which Mr. Cooper tells really begins much earlier than 1914, when by finding an unanswered telegram he discovered that the Associated Press could not send its own news to South America. The story had its beginning when Melville Elijah Stone, Mr. Cooper's predecessor, established the world service of the Associated Press largely by means of an alliance with the then world news despot, Reuters, and its satellites, Havas of France and Wolff of Germany.

Mr. Stone, one of the greatest of American journalists, felt he had no choice when he placed the Associated Press in this monopolistic alliance. In 1893, when the relationship was first evolved, the Associated Press was struggling and eager, and the contract with the great Reuters was a powerful factor in insuring its success. So when Mr. Cooper in 1914 began his twenty-year-long campaign to gain free right for the Associated Press to sell its news where it chose, instead of being barred by contract from most foreign areas, it was no wonder that Mr. Stone opposed him.

To Melville Stone, and many of the Associated Press directors in 1914, the association would have suffered grievously, perhaps collapsed, if it had lost exclusive right to the news it obtained from Reuters and the other agencies. But to Kent Cooper, increasingly through the years, the Associated Press was ready to stand on its own two feet. Finally, in 1934, he completely achieved emancipation from Reuters, together with a contract with the United Press—its chief United States competitor—which established free trade in news between the two American agencies.

During the entire period the United Press, unhampered by foreign agency ties, was steadily becoming a powerful marketer of news. Without belittling Mr. Cooper's achievement, it should be said in all candor that United Press freedom and competitive presssure significantly helped in freeing the Associated Press.

As one reads the dramatically recounted story of this battle for news-freedom, amazement grows. One source of amazement is in the resistance to a declaration of independence from Reuters against which Mr. Cooper had to work in his own organization. It is a wonder that it took twenty years of strenuous effort for the Associated Press to stand on its own feet. It is, of course, no wonder to anybody who knows how slowly co-operative organizations have to work against entrenched conservatism. And yet, Mr. Cooper had the constant and invaluable help of two Associated Press leaders, men who were both conservatives in the highest sense: Frank B. Noyes of the Washington Star, for thirty-nine years president of the Associated Press, and Adolph Ochs of the New York Times.

* * *

The Associated Press inherited more than its alliance with the big-three agencies from Melville Stone. Along with many magnificent heritages without which it might never have survived, it also obtained a tradition that its correspondents and bureaus should be friendly toward the governments where they are situated. Mr. Stone laid great stress on the semiofficial relationships that should prevail between Associated Press and foreign governments. The alliance with the agencies was one sign of this viewpoint. But another sign, which continued to be manifest until Dec. 7, 1941, was an unwillingness of the Associated Press to permit its correspondents to write facts or interpretations about countries which might jeopardize relations therewith.

Associated Press men worked gallantly and learned much in the now-enemy countries. In their dispatches and books since war began, they have told facts of startling import—but in some cases, strikingly dissimilar to the trend of their news cables on the job. Why? Because, in the view of the Associated Press and, it is said, with the support of the State Department, it was decided that the lines had to be kept open and correspondents retained on the job at whatever cost. But the basic cause was the same as that which Mr. Cooper finally dissolved with the agencies—the old tradition of what the French call *officieuses* relationships with foreign authority.

Now, however, a new day may well have dawned. Gone are the old controlling ties. Gone, perhaps, are many other old traditions. And in any event, the Associated Press remained and remains perhaps the greatest achievement of a free press: a co-operative news-gathering mammoth devoted to the ideal of facts.

Mr. Cooper, who is a composer of fine music and a writer of great force and charm as well as being a finished diplomat and a masterful executive, tells his story very well. He has built his own pedestal in American journalism's hall of fame.

## The Wide Horizon

### On Recording History

By Jessie Ash Arndt

Excerpts from an address before the Boston Authors' Club

The newspapers are writing history today. Historians will write it tomorrow. At no time have there been so many facilities for recording history for future generations as there are today. Motion pictures, the recordings of radio addresses by Presidents, Kings, Prime Ministers—and Dictators—and newspaper accounts themselves, make the record. The free peoples of the world should see that this record is accurately given to posterity.

Historians should not overlook their responsibility to promote world understanding and future peace by absolute fidelity to fact. Part of the delusion that led to this war was the impression fostered among German youth that the Fatherland was never defeated—that Germany was tricked into laying down her arms—tricked by Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points. Those who wrote the history books studied by German youth knew better, but they deliberately wrote falsehoods.

The German youth did not know the lessons of history. Their historians had failed them. They were not only allowed to think but were taught to think they were an undefeated race. Hitler came along and told them they could prove it if they'd follow him, and they believed it. They had no true basis for thoughtful judgment.

* * *

In the summer of 1929, a group of young students here in Boston had a picnic. One of the girls was from Germany, a girl of culture and education. Another was from South Africa. In conversation casually trying to fix the date of an event, the British girl said: "It was just at the time Germany marched on Belgium."

The German girl spoke up sharply: "Why, it is not true. Germany never attacked Belgium. The Belgians attacked Germany first."

All of the others, American and British, exclaimed in shocked surprise. The British girl carried on the argument for a few moments, but knew almost at once it would cost her her friendship with this girl if she persisted. She discerned that the Germans had taught their history that way and naturally the students had believed it. The German girl later returned to her country.

While Germans were building up the vicious "master race" theory in their youth, some of our writers seemed bent on "debunking" American heroes and minimizing in the eyes of young Americans the part our country has played in history. They applied critical scrutiny to the lives and works of great men and chose their mistakes for comment and expansion. They did the same to the life and achievements of our nation. Writers of fiction followed suit. They selected too frequently the altogether sordid side of life as a basis for their books.

Had it been possible these writers would even have destroyed American idealism, but this has been proved impossible. The spirit of America is greater than the pettiness.

American youth kept their ideals. Today they are writing another glorious chapter of American history. They are writing it in courage and sacrifice. They are writing it with the confidence that tomorrow's students will be told the truth about the principles of Freedom and Equality and Brotherhood that they cherish and that nerve them for the fight. They have a right—a right purchased by their sacrifice—to have those ideals passed to the youth of tomorrow, by faithful writers who recognized the trust placed upon them by the men who are making the supreme sacrifice.

* * *

The truth may be told in history books, and it may also be told (strange though it seems) in fiction. Fiction that interprets these times should reflect the greatness of them—the nobility and strength and valor and goodness that will shine out through all ages above the darkness and chaos and brutality—above the evil that has been brought to light in this era for destruction.

This day is a challenge to every one of us no matter in what field of writing he may be. We have a vast reservoir of material; our families, our friends, our own communities, our own country, and the lands across the sea offer such vital, pulsing drama, we are in awe before it. Everywhere we look there are stories to be told, facts to be recorded. Writers have never had such responsibilities, but neither have they ever had such opportunities. The best and the worst in human nature are revealed before them; the barbarism of the Dark Ages rears its head in the midst of a machine age of wonders that eclipse those of the Arabian Nights. This should be a Golden Age of literature and journalism for the English-speaking peoples of the world.


## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

*An International Daily Newspaper*

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year.....$12.00 — Three months.$3.00
Six months....$6.00 — One month....$1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents.

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 636 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 650 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
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*Published by* THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.